Iraq. Development board.

DEVELOPMENT OF IRAQ
SECOND DEVELOPMENT WEEK
SHA'ABAN 1376 — MARCH 1957

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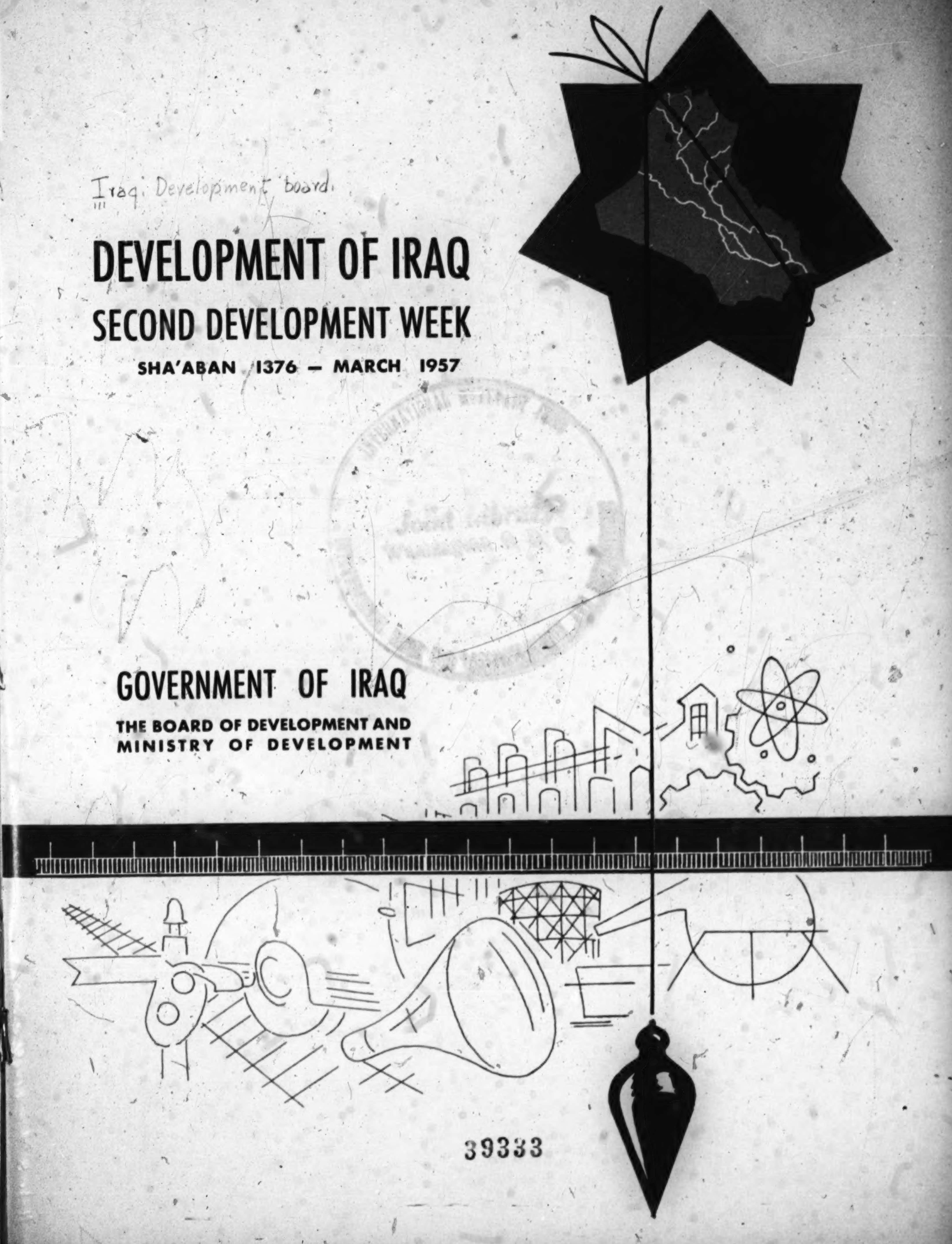
GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ
THE BOARD OF DEVELOPMENT AND
MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT



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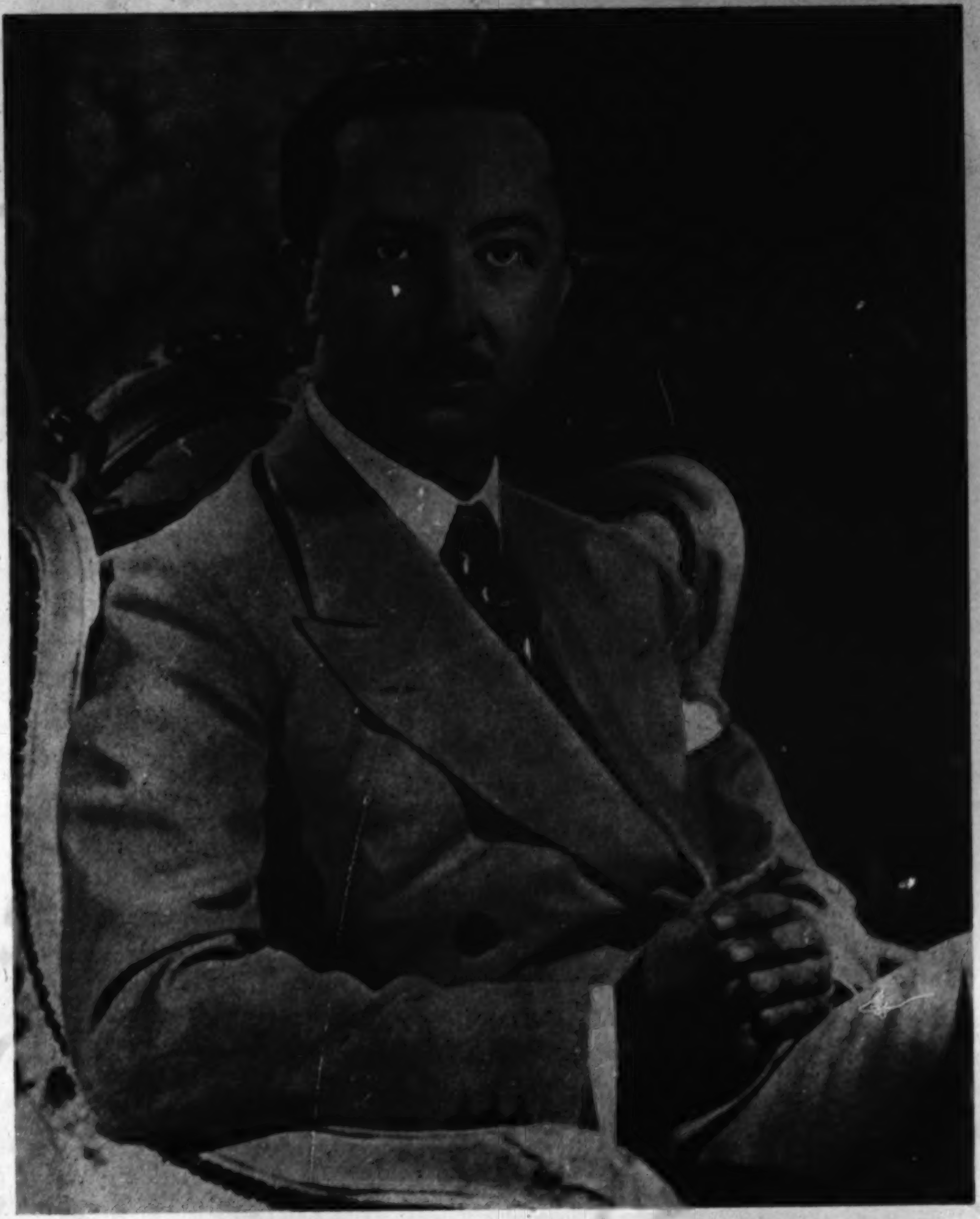
H.M. KING FAISAL II

He has Kindly inserted his signature on the occasion of celebration of the second Development Week.



H.R.H. EMIR ABDUL-ILAH
The Crown Prince

INTRODUCTION

ON a similar occasion a year ago (during the first Development Week) we gave a summary of the important projects carried out by the Development Board and the Ministry of Development. These projects were inaugurated by His Majesty the King in the presence of distinguished guests from Iraq and other Arab States.

Almost a year has elapsed since then and the second Development Week will shortly be held. During the period between the two occasions a number of vital projects have either been completed or are nearing completion or are in progress. A number of other projects have passed the stage of planning and will be implemented as soon as possible.

We are proud to say that the implementation of these major projects is being carried out within the financial capabilities of Iraq, taking into consideration the time factor, the availability of labour and economic conditions.

THERE is an important point which deserves particular attention. The funds allocated for the projects covered by the Five Year Programme for 1955-1960 have been increased from ID. 304 million ($ 851.2 million) to ID. 500,007,327 ($ 1,400,020,515.60). This was made possible by an increase in revenue a fact which expedited the contribution of the Development Board to the betterment of conditions in Iraq.

Due attention was given by the Development Board and the Ministry of Development to the promotion of small holdings and the distribution of developed State-owned lands among farmers. Attention wes also paid to one of the most complicated problems, that of housing workers and junior employees in particular, and the various classes of the community in general. Apart from the progress achieved in irrigation, road construction, industry and agriculture, other fields were also developed as will be seen from the brief summary of works covered by this pamphlet.

WE hope to achieve more and more such projects in the years to come and we are confident that the faith of the people in their country's prosperous future will be stronger when they review the great works already achieved. Their satisfaction will no doubt be the geater when they see these projects contributing every day to their happiness and welfare.

It is an additional source of pleasure that all these projects, with the happiness, prosperity, stability and comfort that they are bringing, are being carried out under the leadership of His Majesty King Faisal II and Crown Prince Abdul Ilah. Under their leadership, we shall see another chapter added to our glorious past and, in the near future, the fulfillment of the hopes and aspirations of the present generation.

DHIA JA'AFAR
Minister of Development

THE IDEA OF DEVELOPMENT

PRIOR to 1950, the idea of development was not as significant as it is today. Every ministry used to carry out a number of projects, according to the means at its disposal. Such means were limited; and the success of the projects was uncertain in view of conflicting opinions and unconcerted efforts. These two shortcomings caused a great loss of time and money. In fact, the loss of time and money might have assumed even greater proportion, had not the Government conceived the idea of entrusting the task of development policy making to a responsible body, which would undertake a planned programme of reconstruction, based on a scientific and technical study of the various requirements involved. This was the reason for the establishment of the Development Board, which was created by the Development Board Law of April 25, 1950.

THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT

IN course of time, it became neccessary to pass new Laws and regulations and amendments to previous Laws, to enable the Board to fulfil its obligations. The objective was to facilitate the execution of the works undertaken, widen the scope of development and cover new aspects of progress. But, since the Development Board Law did not constitute an authority responsible to Parliament, as was required under the Constitution, the Government were of the opinion that a Ministry of Development should be established to provide the Board with the necessary authority to execute its programmes, Thus the Law of the Development Board and the Ministry of Development, No. 27 of 1953 was enacted and the Ministry of Development was thereby created.

THE BOARD'S BUDGET

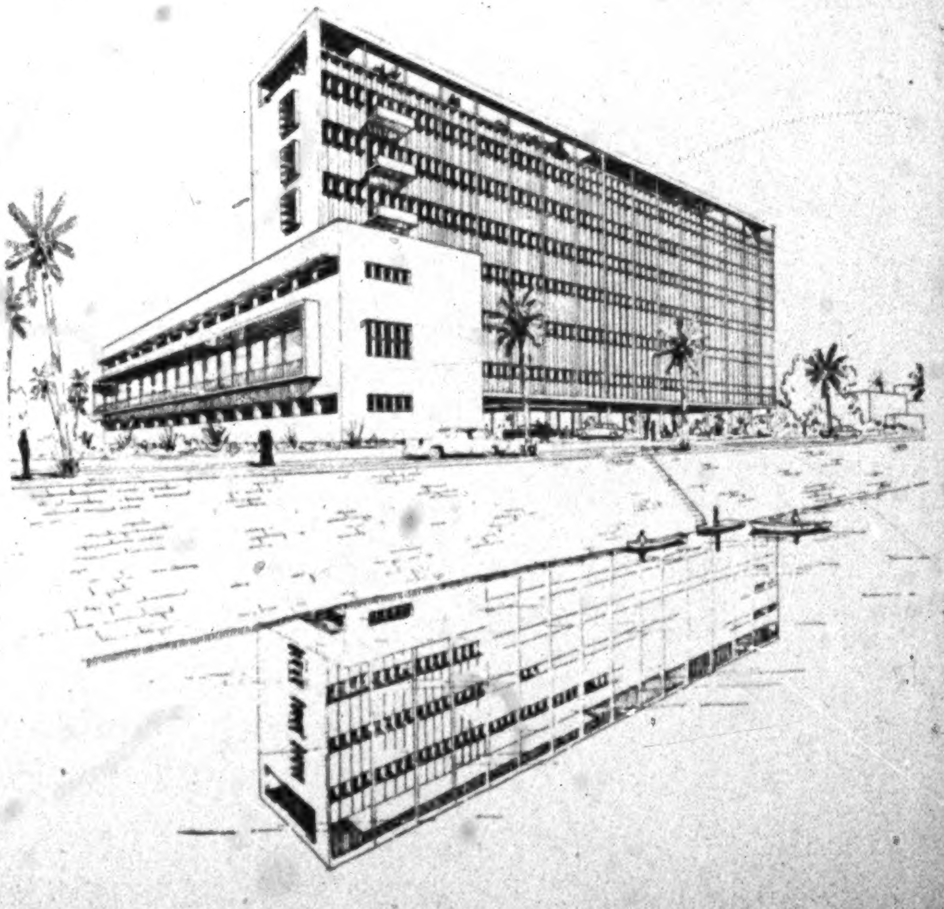
THE Development board and Ministry of Development Law specified the sources of the Board's revenues as follows:

a. 70 % of the Government's share of oil revenues.

b- Funds allocated to the Board by legislation.

c. Loans raised by the Board and guaranteed by the Government.

d. Other revenues resulting from projects. before they were handed over to the Ministries concerned.



The Building planned for the Ministry of Development.

Sayyid Fakhri Bakr
Secretary of the Development Board

H.E. Mr. Mchael G. Ionidis
Executive Member

H.E. Sayyid Jalal Baban
Executive Member

H.E. Dr. Dhia Ja'afar
Minister of Development

H.E. Sayyid Nuri El-Sa'id
Chairman of the Development Board

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD

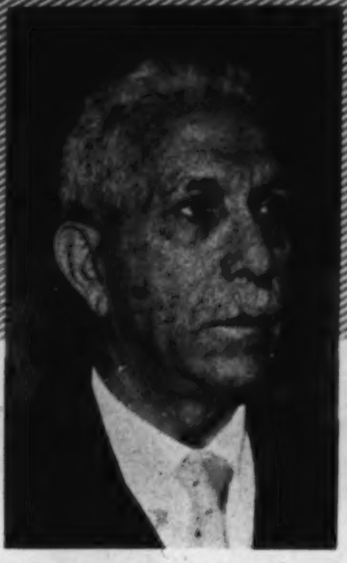
THE Board consists of seven Executive Members, who are not civil servants, and the Ministers of Finance and Development, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Law provides that three of the Executive Members should be specialists; one in finance and economics, the second in irrigation and the third in a profession to be prescribed by the Council of Ministers. All the members have the right to vote, and the Minister of Development, apart from being an Executive Member, is responsible for carrying out the decisions of the Board.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD

THE duties of the Board are to study and investigate the potentialities of the country, its natural and productive resources and its sources of wealth, and to draw up a general development programme, with the aim of increasing the national income and raising the people's standards of living. Each such programme should be implemented within a period not exceeding seven years. The Law mentioned above authorises the Board to employ technicians and experts and supervise the execution of its projects.

TECHNICAL AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS

TO enable the Ministry of Development to perform its duties, five technical sections and two other departments have been established. These departments are entrusted with the task of implementing the projects covered by the Development Programme, each according to its jurisdiction. These sections and departments are:



H.E. Sayyid Taha El-Hashimi
Vice Chairman of the Development Board

H.E. Sayyid Khalil Kenneh
Minister of Finance

H.E. Sayyid Abdul-Majid 'Allawi
Executive Member

H.E. Sayyid Abdul-Jabbar Chalabi
Executive Member

H.E. Dr. Abdul-Rahman El-Jalili
Executive Member

1. First Technical Section — for irrigation, flood control, artesian wells and drainage.
2. Second Technical Section — for roads, bridges and buildings.
3. Third Technical Section — for industry, mining and electricity.
4. Fourth Technical Section — for agriculture and forests.
5. Fifth Technical Section — for housing.
6. The Directorate General of Summer Resorts and Tourism.
7. The Miri Land Development and exploitation Commission — for the reclamation and distribution of arable lands and the encouragement of small holdings.

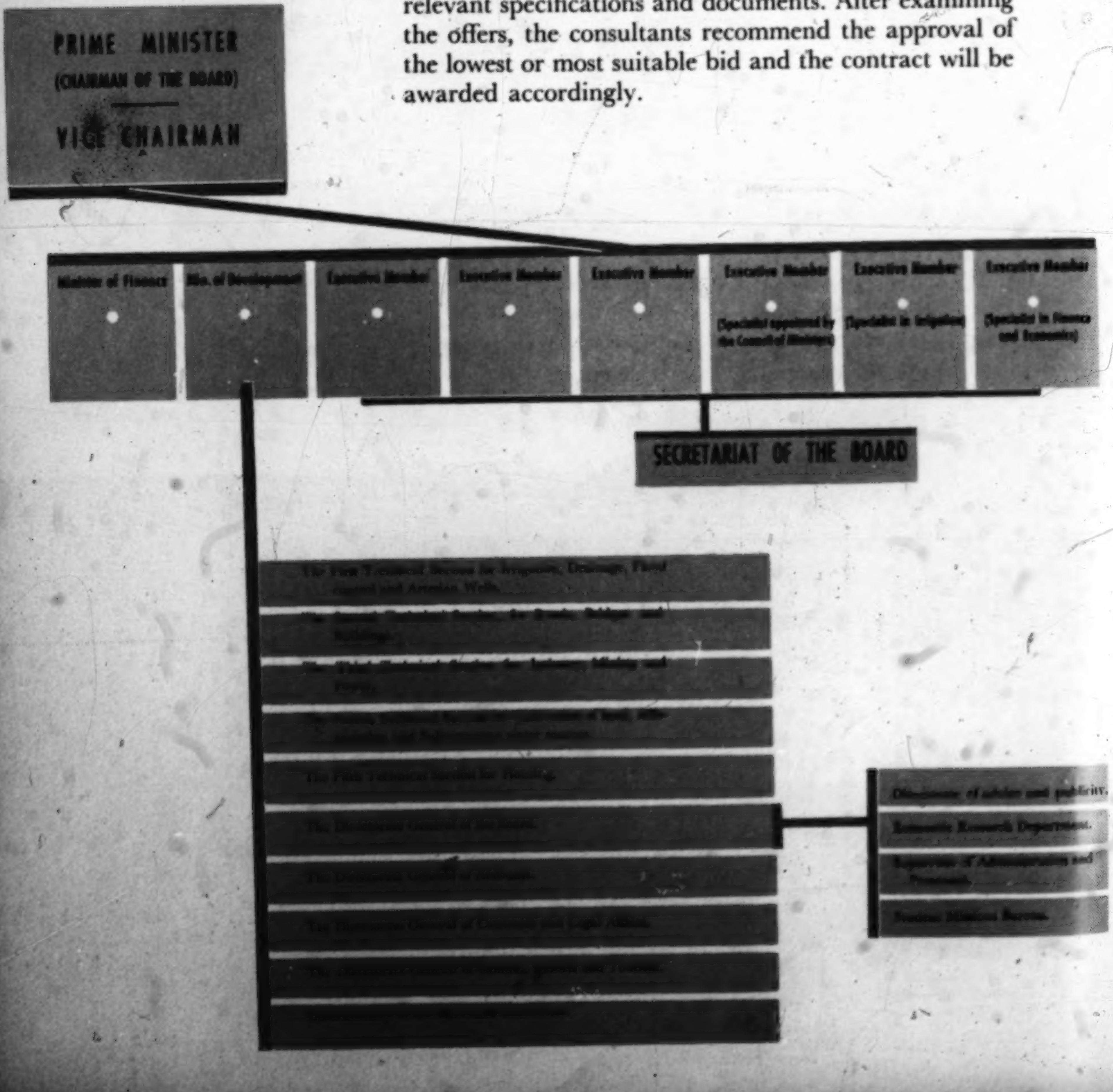
The Development Board in one of its ordinary meetings.

METHOD OF OPERATION

THE Technical Section concerned undertakes the study of a given project, after which this study is passed to a reputable firm of consulting engineers to study its details, feasiblity, and the extent of its benefit. When this has been done, the planned project is returned to the Ministry, which passes it to the Advisory Committee. This Committee consists of all the Executive Members of the Board, except the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance. The Advisory Committee reviews the project and then passes it to the Board for its final decision. If approved, the project will be sent again to the Ministry for execution.

A project is usually offered for tender with the relevant specifications and documents. After examining the offers, the consultants recommend the approval of the lowest or most suitable bid and the contract will be awarded accordingly.

THE BOARD OF DEVELOPMENT
AND MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT


PRIME MINISTER
(CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD)
VICE CHAIRMAN
Minister of Finance
Min. of Development
Executive Member
Executive Member
Executive Member
Executive Member
(Specialist appointed by the Council of Ministers)
Executive Member
(Specialist in Irrigation)
Executive Member
(Specialist in Finance and Economics)
SECRETARIAT OF THE BOARD
The First Technical Section for Irrigation, Drainage, Flood control and Artesian Wells.
The Second Technical Section for Roads, Bridges and Buildings.
The Third Technical Section for Industry, Mining and Power.
The Fifth Technical Section for Housing.
The Directorate General of the Board.
The Directorate General of Contracts and Legal Affairs.
Economic Research Department.
Supervisor of Administration and Personnel.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

THE Programmes of the Development Board are divided into two categories:

1. Those which cover the major development projects. These projects concern the Board in the first place and are executed by it directly.

2. The second category covers projects that are usually executed by the appropriate ministries under the supervision of the Board. These are generally minor projects.

STAGES OF WORK

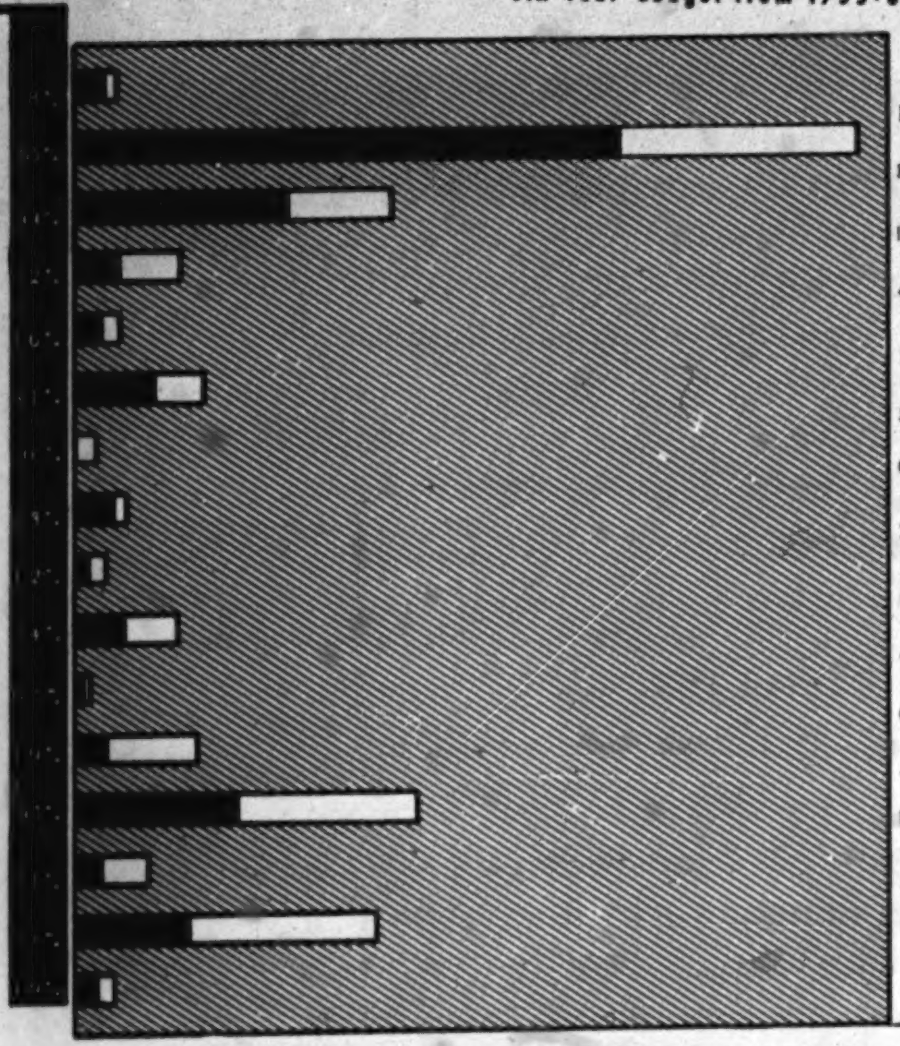
THE Development Board implements its projects in the form of programmes, each programme covering a number of years. This is because such projects require much time and enormous amonuts of money. The Development Board implemented its first programme for 1951-1956 and has embarked on the implementation of the second five-year programme for 1955-1959.

THE FIVE-YEAR BUDGET

THE budget for the five years from 1955 to 1960 inclusive, covers funds amounting to ID. 500,007,327 / — ($ 1,400,020,515.60). This is ID. 195,701,227 / — ($ 547,963,435.60) more than the amount of the first five-year budget. If the revenues of the Development Board should increase for any reason, such additional revenues will also be added to the present budget.

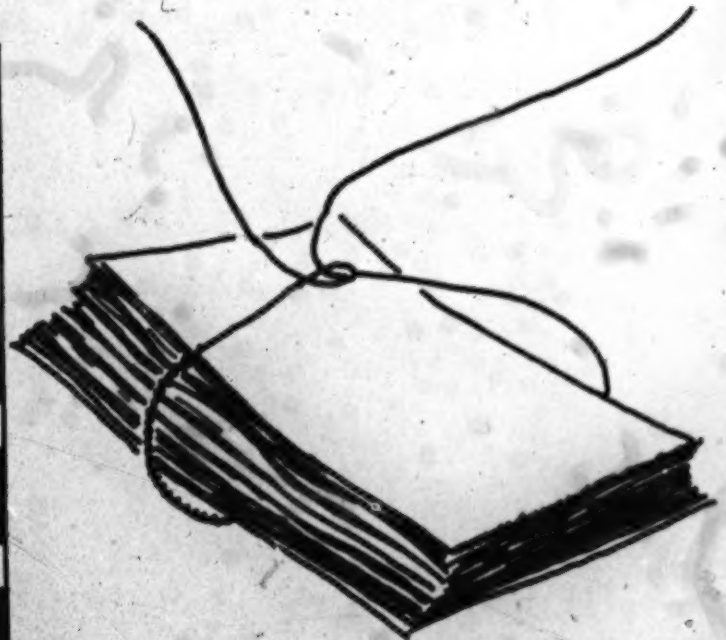
Five-Year Budget from 1955-59

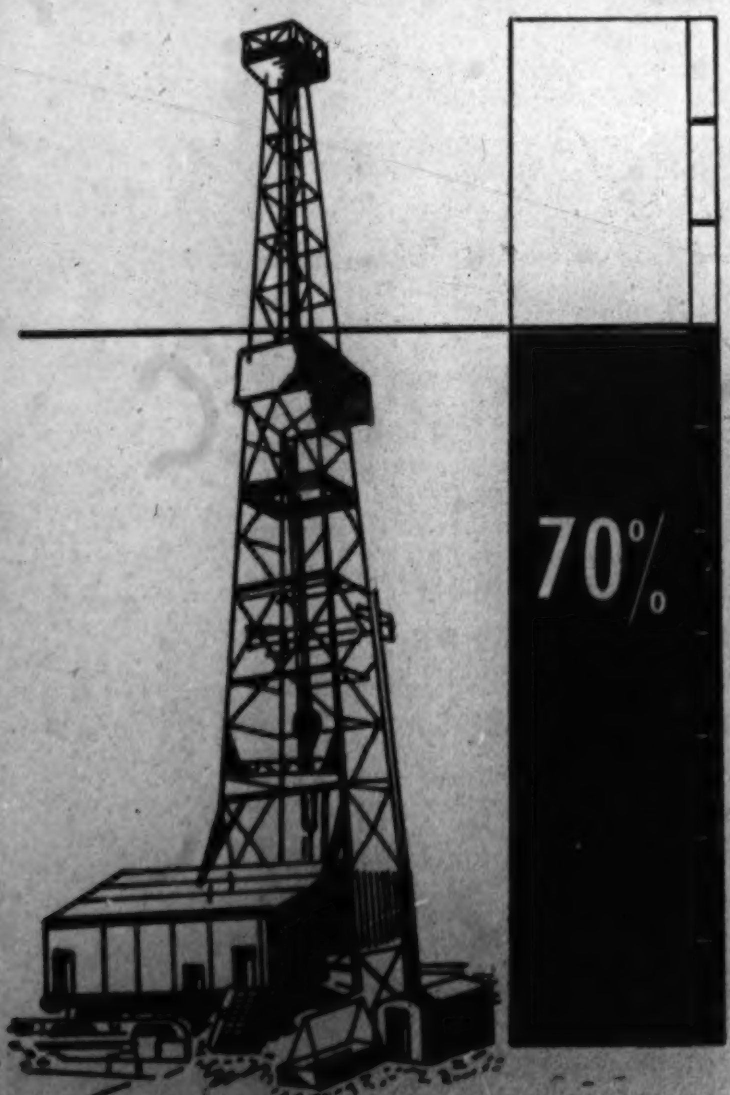
Six-Year Budget from 1955-60



		Iraqi	Dinars	Dollars
Funds for Administration and Studies	1.4 %	5,450,000	7,350,000	20,580,000
Irrigation and Flood Control	30.7 %	107,635,000	153,754,600	430,512,880
Roads	12.7 %	43,700,000	63,686,000	178,320,800
Bridges	4.6 %	10,000,000	22,890,000	64,092,000
Airports	1.8 %	5,000,000	8,851,550	24,784,340
Railways	5 %	15,000,000	24,940,142	69,832,398
Seaports	0.8 %		4,000,000	11,200,000
Public Health	2 %	7,000,000	9,975,000	27,930,000
Educational Institutions	1.3 %	3,150,000	6,314,000	17,679,200
Public Buildings	4.2 %	10,400,000	20,900,000	58,520,000
Summer Resorts and Rest-houses	0.5 %	2,000,000	2,580,000	7,224,000
Housing	4.9 %	6,000,000	24,085,000	67,438,000
Industry, Mining and Power	13.4 %	43,571,100	67,119,217	187,933,808
Development of Animal and Plant Resources and Artesian Wells	2.8 %	6,475,000	14,286,818	40,003,090
Public Buildings	12 %	32,250,000	59,375,000	166,250,000
Miscellaneous Projects	2 %	5,875,000	9,900,000	27,720,000

GRAND TOTAL : 304,306,100 500,007,327 1,400,020,516



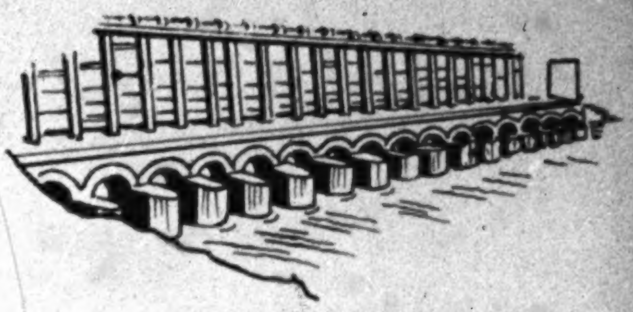


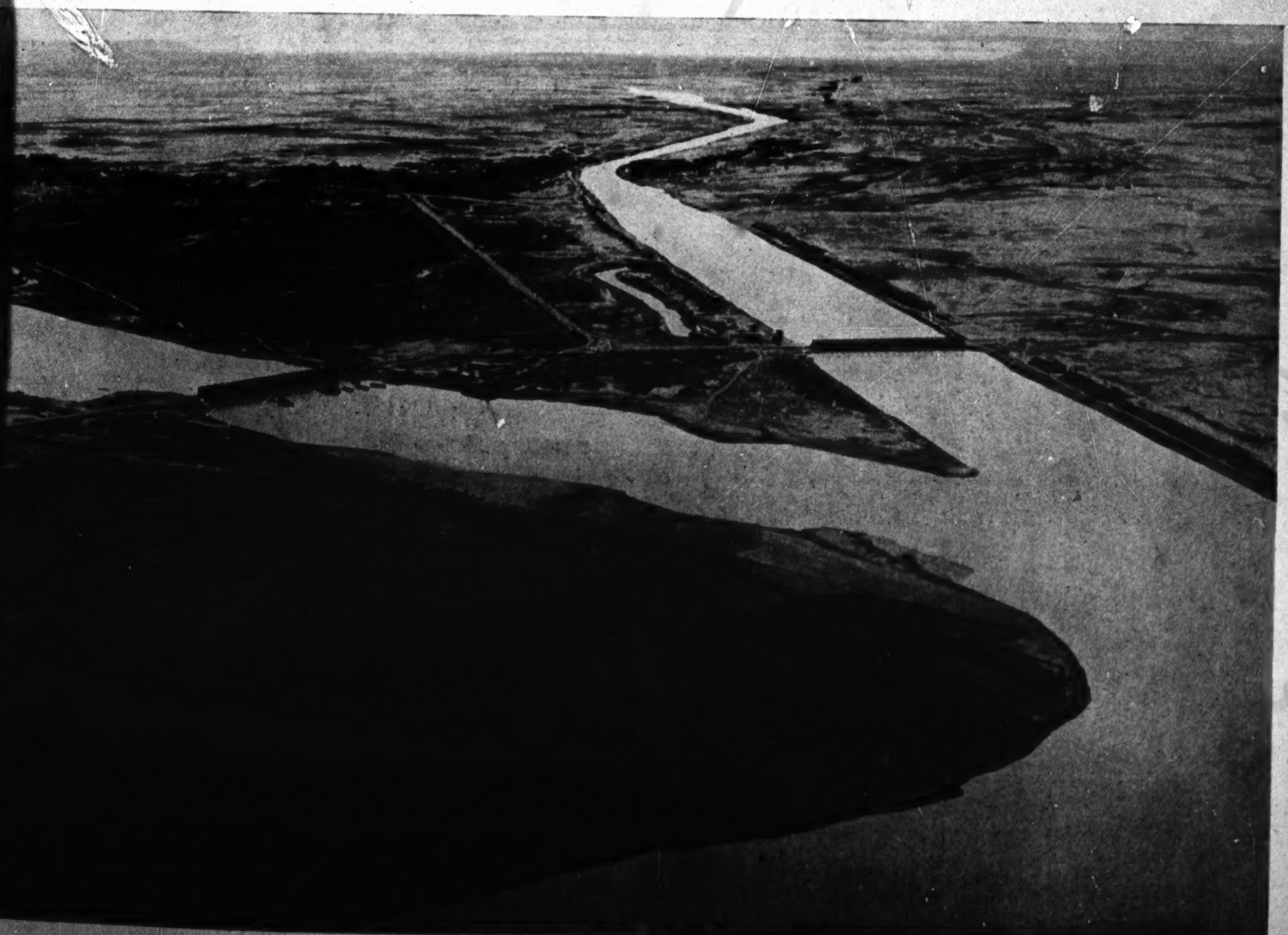
OIL REVENUES ALLOTTED FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

First Technical Section

IRRIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL, ARTESIAN WELLS AND DRAINAGE

THE area of arable land in Iraq is estimated to be 22 million meshras (a meshra equals 2500 Sq. met.) and the area under cultivation is estimated to be 13 million meshras. But as the fallow farming system is applied, only half of this area is under actual cultivation. This means that only 25 % of arable lands are utilised every year.





An Air photograph of the Ramadi Dam and the Warrar Regulator. The water of the Euphrates is now fully controlled.

The proper exploitation of such vast areas requires strenuous and continuous efforts. Protection against recurring floods is a major problem; occasional drought is another. The social and economic structure of the country has been severely hit in the past by these two natural calamities.

SOLUTION

Three solutions have been introduced to combat these problems:

1. The construction of flood control schemes and reservoirs.
2. The construction of drains and outfalls.
3. Drilling of artesian wells where required.

The Warrar Regulator is one of the most important irrigation regulators in Iraq. It is almost complete.

Successive governments have made repeated efforts to implement large-scale schemes for agricultural reform but the field of work is so vast that the efforts exerted were almost negligible in comparison to what was actually needed.

THE FIVE-YEAR BUDGET

IRRIGATION works have been given the greatest portion of the Development Board allocations for the next five years. A sum of ID. 153,754,600 / — ($ 430,512,880.00), which is equivalent to 30.7 °/₀ of the total budget appropriations, has been allocated for the construction of flood control schemes, reservoirs, dams, drains, outfalls and artesian wells.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES

THE THARTHAR PROJECT

AMONG the most important projects inaugurated during the first Development Week in 1956, was the Tharthar Project. The country benefitted from this flood control scheme this year when the depression absorbed all the excess flood waters of the Tigris. The overall cost of the project amounted ro ID. 16 million ($ 44.8 million), and the consulting engineers are now considering the possibility of utilising the water stored in the depression for irrigation. Plans for the revival of the Ishaqi channel and Nayfeh canal are also being studied. The generation of hydro-electricity from the Samarra Barrage across the River Tigris is also a subject of close consideration.

HABBANIYEH PROJECT

THE Habbaniyeh Project was also completed and inaugurated during the first Devolepement Week in 1956; its cost amounted to ID.4.5. million ($12.5 million). The commissioning of this project enabled the flood waters of the 1956 flood season in the River Euphrates to be fully controlled and to be utilised for irrigation during the following summer. One immediate result was an increase in the crops of the area for that year. This project will also contibute to the productivity of cultivable lands, as we shall see in the chapter dealing with the State-owned Lands.

THE DOKAN DAM

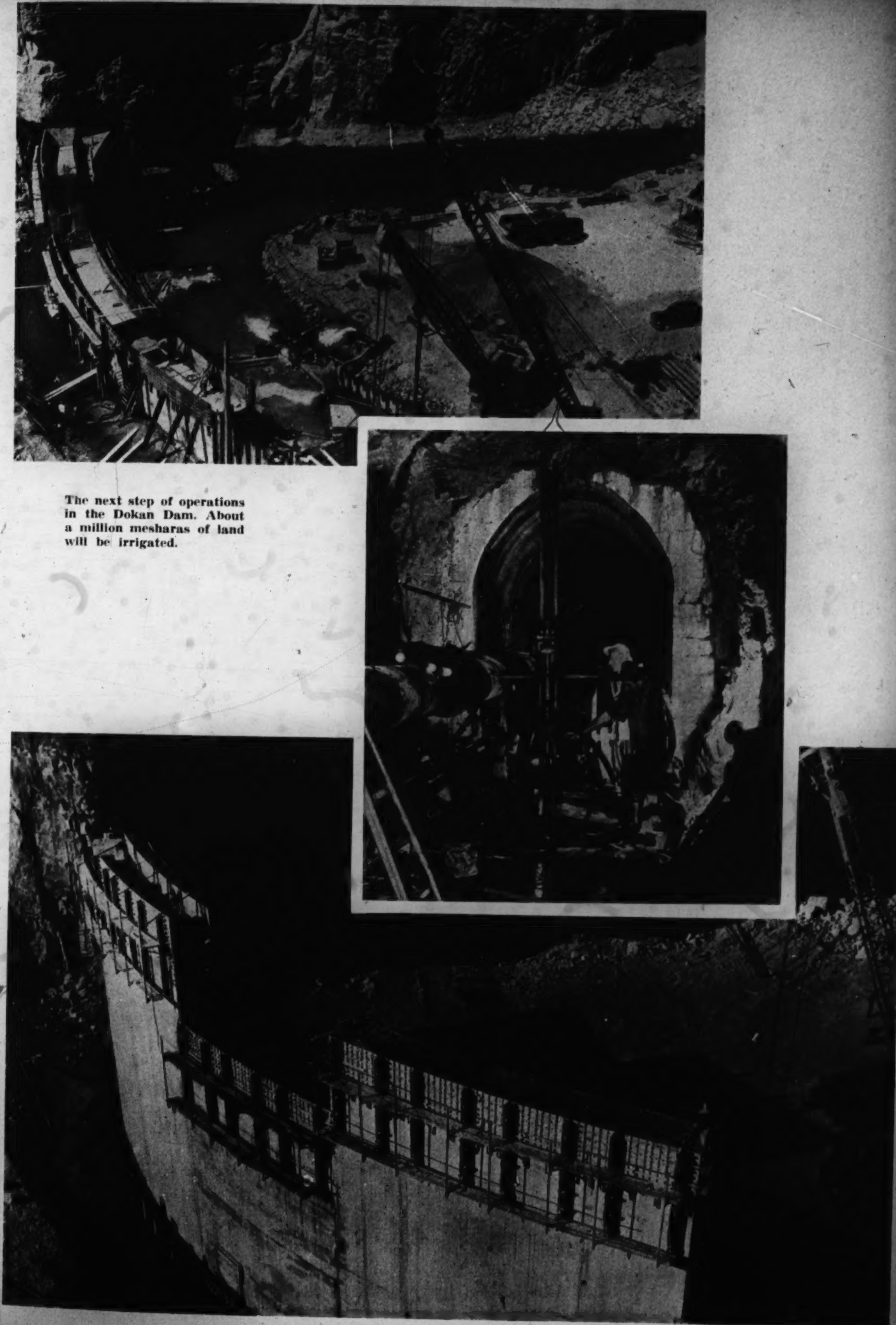
THE Dokan Dam is another major flood control project. It is being constructed across the Lesser Zab River, a tributary of the river Tigris, which is known for its sudden and devastating floods. Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of the project. When complete, the storage capacity of reservoir thus created will be 7 billion cubic meters of water. This enormous quantity will be used for the irrigation of new areas of over one million meshras. A sum of ID. 13 million ($ 36.4 million) has been allocated for this project.

THE DERBEND-KHAN DAM

THIS dam is also under construction. It is being built across the Diyala River. About 3.5 billion cubic meters of water will be retained behind the wall of the dam. This quantity of storage water will be sufficient to irrigate 500.000 meshras of dense cultivation. The estimated cost of this project is ID. 17 million ($ 47.6 million).

PROJECTS COMPLETED

AMONG the most important irrigation projects that have been completed and are now bearing fruit, are the Dujaila, Latifiyeh, Haweeja and Greater Musseyeb projects. There are also the water control structures at Suk el Shuyoukh.

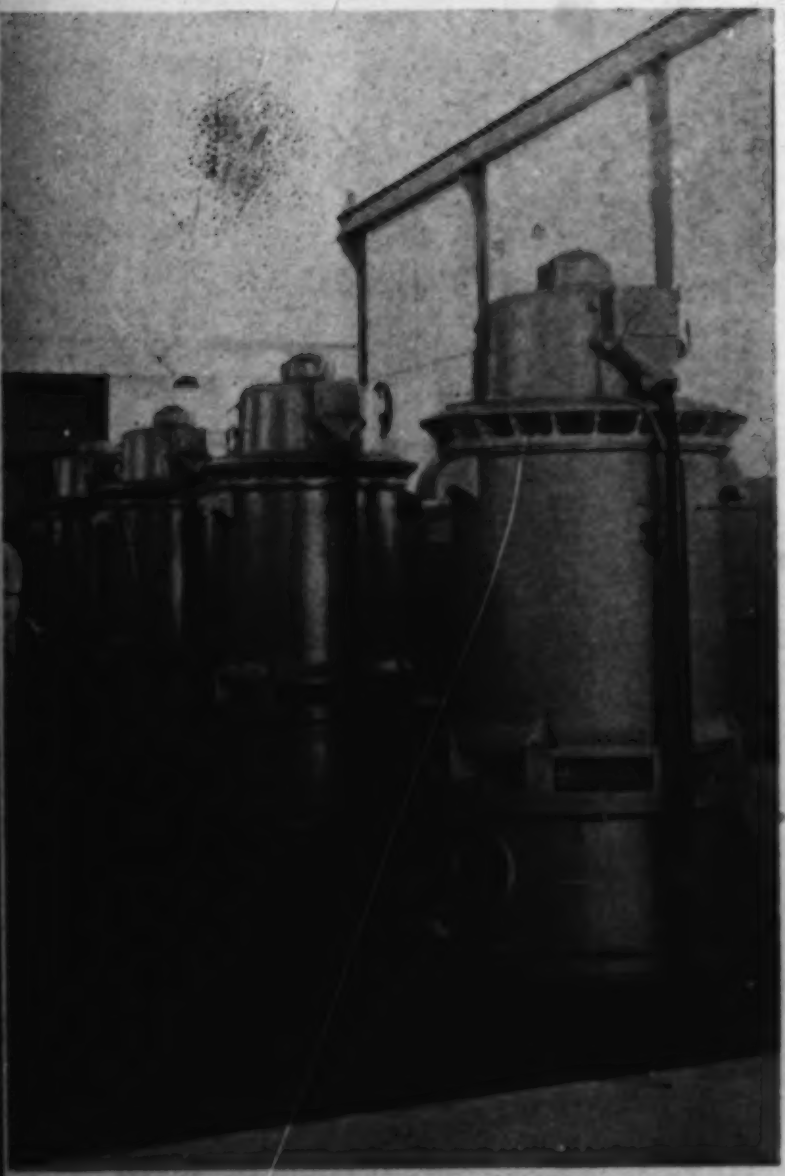


The next step of operations in the Dokan Dam. About a million mesharas of land will be irrigated.

PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION

THERE are several irrigation projects under study by the consulting engineers, of which we should mention the Babylon Canal project in Hillah, the Eski Mosul Dam in Mosul, the Bekhmeh Dam in Erbil, the Gharraf Regulators in Kut, the Majarrah Regulator in Ramady, the Mishkhab Regulator in Abu Sukhair, and the Zad Project, which has as its primary objective the reclamation of the lands within the Udhaim and Diyala River basins, and the Makhmour, Haweeja and Nehrawan regions.

The Board also appointed new consultants to investigate and study irrigation and drainage projects in the central and southern part of the country as well as to investigate the possibilities of river navigation.



Salt will be washed away by drainage water pumped into Saqlawiyeh.

DRAINAGE PROJECTS

SHORTAGE of rain, high temperature, perennial irrigation and the rise of subterranean water all contribute to the concentration of salt in the soil of the Rafidain delta. In certain districts the percentage of salt is so high that cultivation is impossible unless it is washed out and the water drained.

A plan has been introduced whereby a network of drains will be constructed in the irrigation areas. A sum of ID. 28 million ($ 78.4 million) has been allocated for the implementation of a scheme covering the following works:

1. *The Dujaila Drain*: This will revive an area of 25.000 meshras.

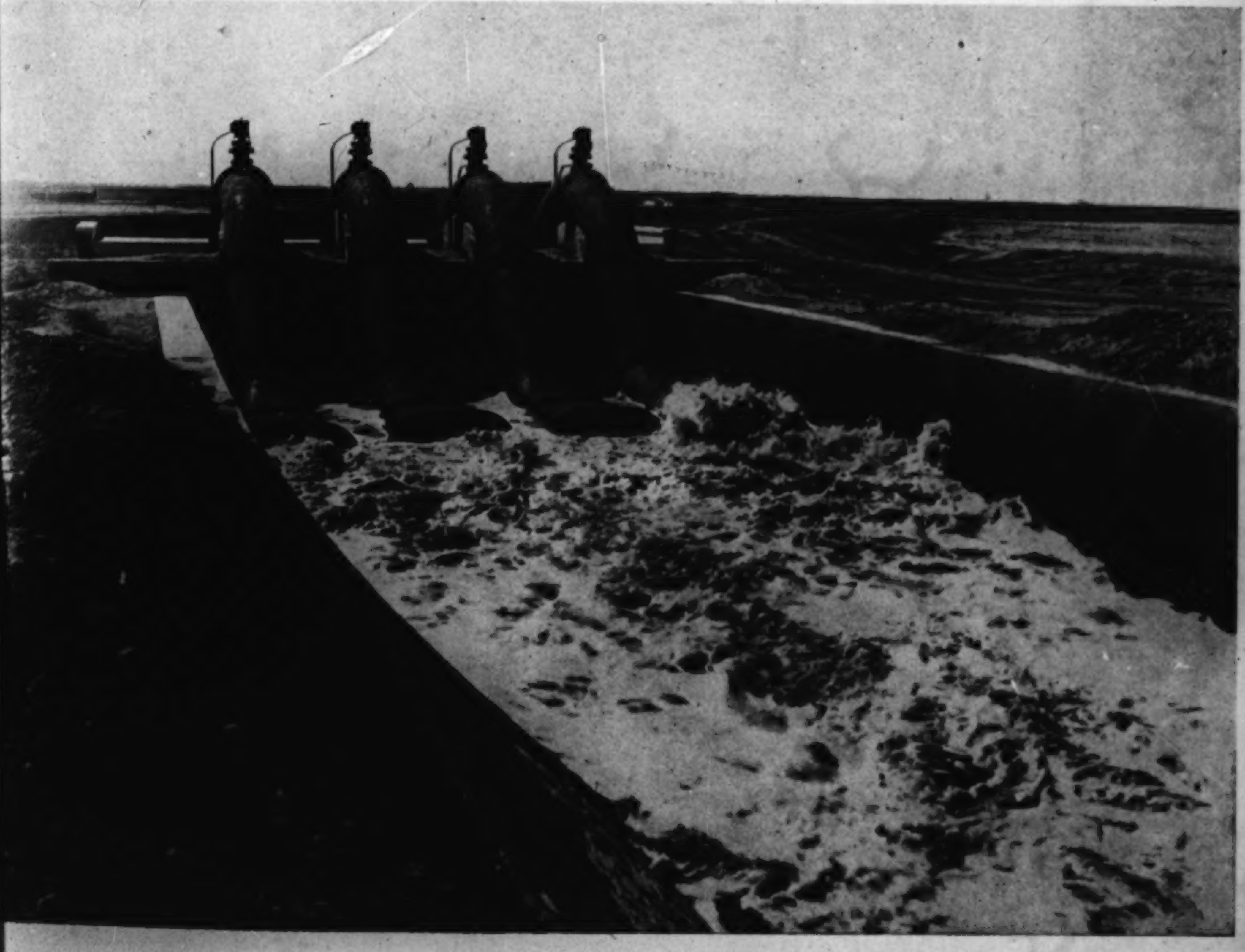
2. *The Saqlawiyah and Abu Ghuraib Drains*: This will serve lands covering 166,000 meshras in the Saqlawiyah and Abu Ghraib regions. A sum of ID. 609,250/- ($ 1,705,900.00) has been allocated for this purpose. The completion of this project will double or even treble the productivity of the areas involved.

THE ELECTRIC PUMPING STATION

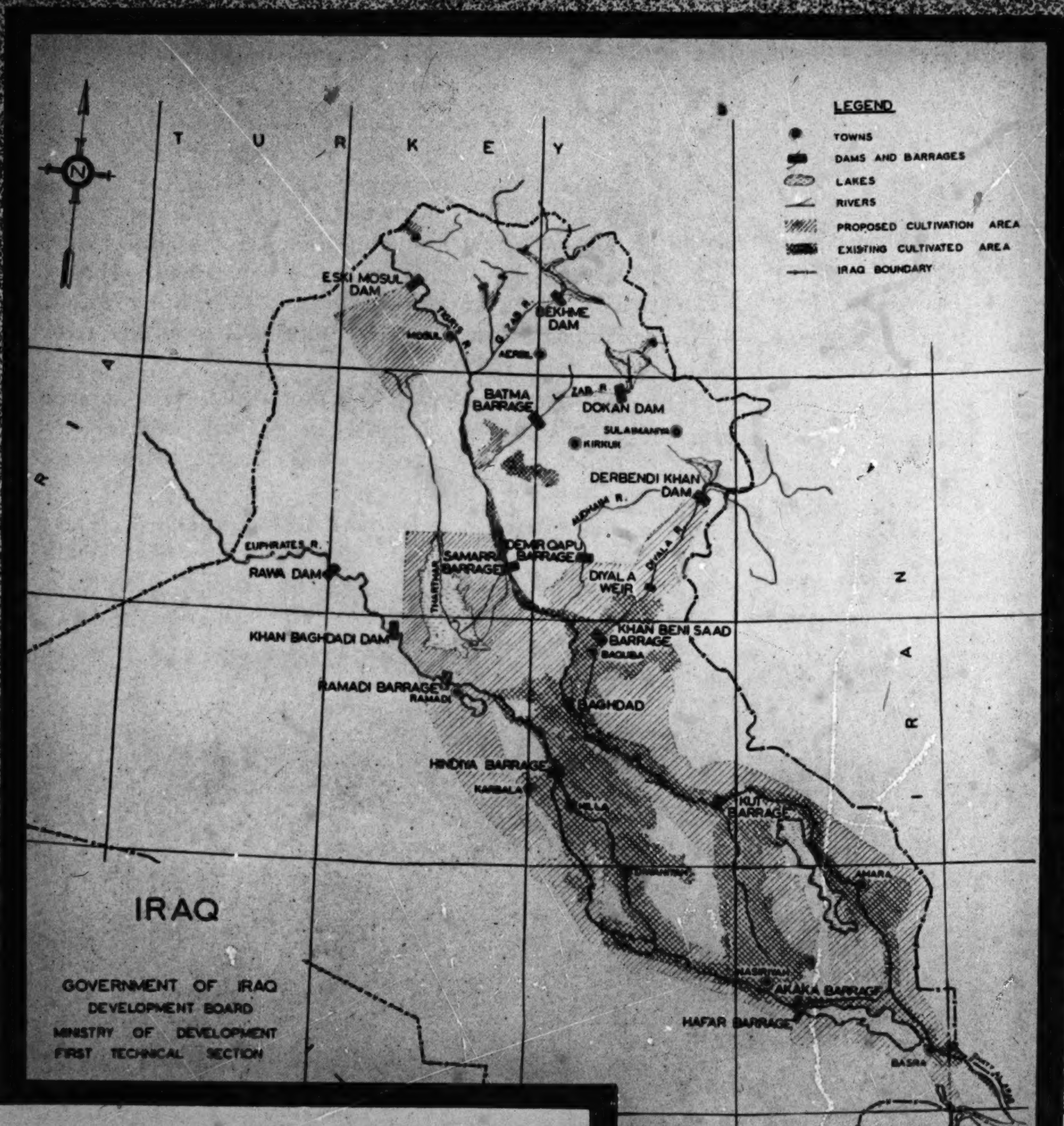
Special mention should be made of the electric pumping station, which will lift five cubic meters of water per second from the drains to a height of nine meters. Five pumping units will run simultaneously, thus disposing of the stagnant and salty water into a canal two kilometers long, terminating in the river Tigris.

3. *Twaireej Drain* : This project will serve an area estimated at 31.800 meshras. It will immediately increase the productivity of the lands surrounding the drain.

4. *Drains of the Greater Musseyeb Project*: This drainage system is being executed along with the main project.



The drainage water runs out from Abu Ghraib lands carrying salt away.


LEGEND
TOWNS
DAMS AND BARRAGES
LAKES
RIVERS
PROPOSED CULTIVATION AREA
EXISTING CULTIVATED AREA
IRAQ BOUNDARY
N
TURKEY
IRAN
KUWAIT
NEUTRAL ZONE
PERSIAN GULF
ESKI MOSUL DAM
MOSUL
TIGRIS R.
G. ZAB R.
BEKHME DAM
ARBIL
BATMA BARRAGE
ZAB R.
DOKAN DAM
SULAIMANIYA
KIRKUK
DERBENDI KHAN DAM
ADHAIM R.
DIYALA R.
EUPHRATES R.
RAWA DAM
SAMARRA BARRAGE
DEMIR QAPU BARRAGE
THARTHAR
DIYALA WEIR
KHAN BENI SAAD BARRAGE
BAQUBA
KHAN BAGHDADI DAM
RAMADI BARRAGE
RAMADI
BAGHDAD
HINDIYA BARRAGE
KARBALA
HILLA
KUT BARRAGE
AMARA
NASIRIYAH
AKAKA BARRAGE
HAFAR BARRAGE
BASRA
IRAQ
GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ
DEVELOPMENT BOARD
MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT
FIRST TECHNICAL SECTION

Fresh water is seen gushing out from artesian wells to meet human and agricultural needs.

ARTESIAN WELLS

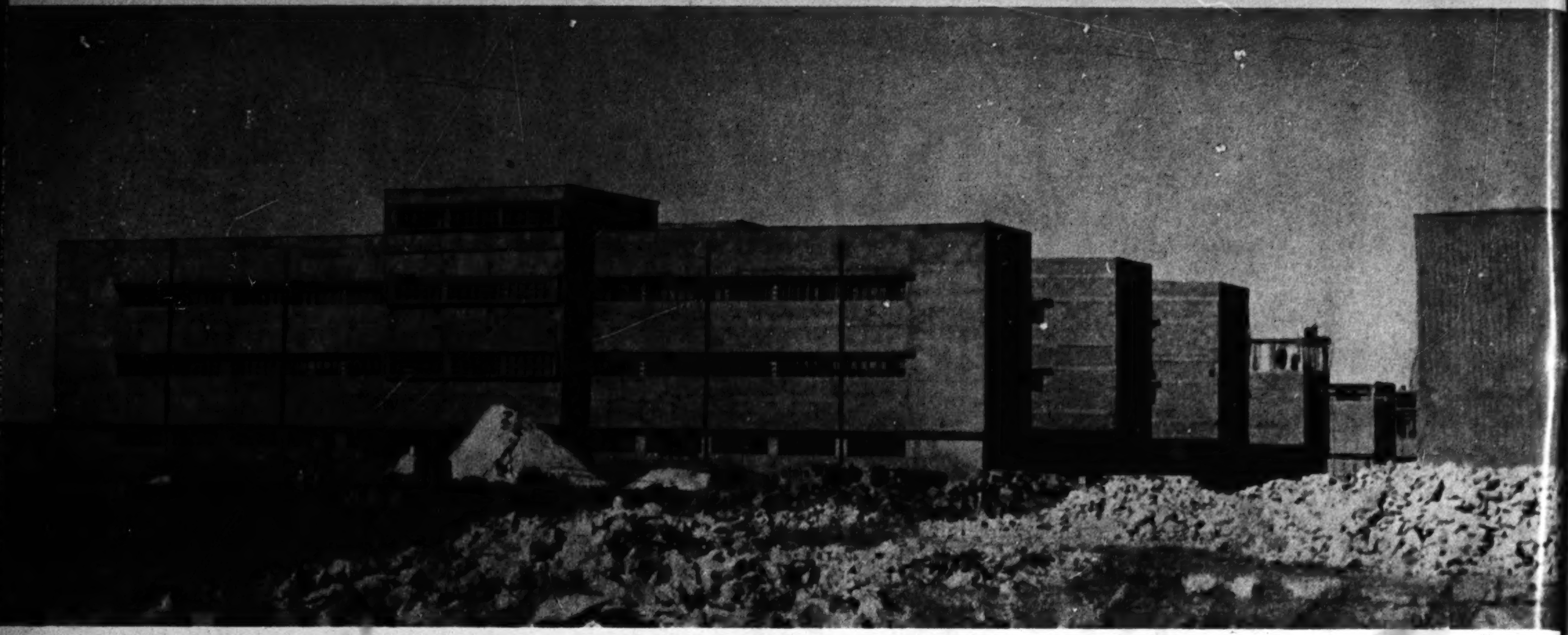
IN the North there are large desert areas deprived of water. However the Government has been considering the utilisation of such lands for settlement of the nomad tribes. It therefore decided to drill artesian wells to serve both human and animal needs. The Development Board entrusted the task of studying the technical aspects involved to a firm of consulting engineers, and a sum of ID. 2.5 million ($ 7 million) has been allocated. A number of such wells have already been drilled and put into use in the north-western area and in the southern deserts, apart from those already in use in Badra and some districts in Kirkuk.

WELLS IN OPERATION

THE number of wells in operation at present is 100, and another 50 wells are either under way or are being tested. The Second Five Years Programme provides for drilling 200 artesian wells. It is estimated that between 10 and 50 families of the nomad tribes have now permanently settled down around each well.

The firm of Ralph M. Parsons is carrying out at present detailed investigations in Dulaim, Sulaimaniyah and the desert areas between Baghdad and Basrah with a view to locating suitable sites where drilling of new wells could be carried out. The American firm of Harold T. Smith is carrying out drilling.

Fresh water is now available at barren locations.

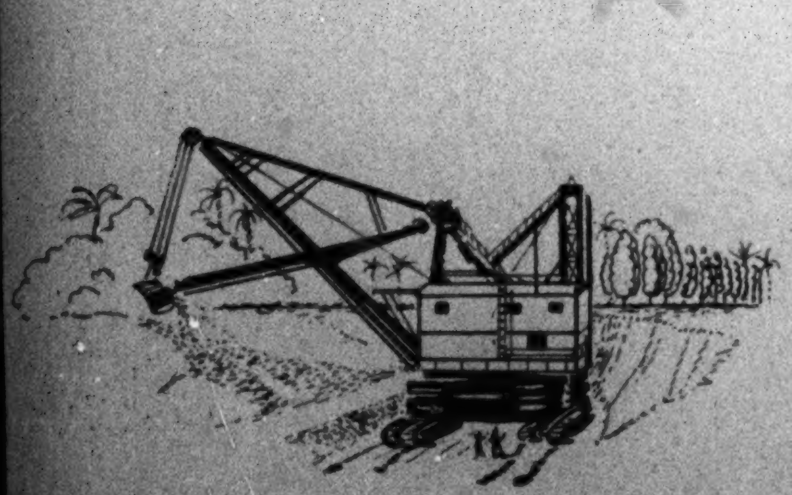


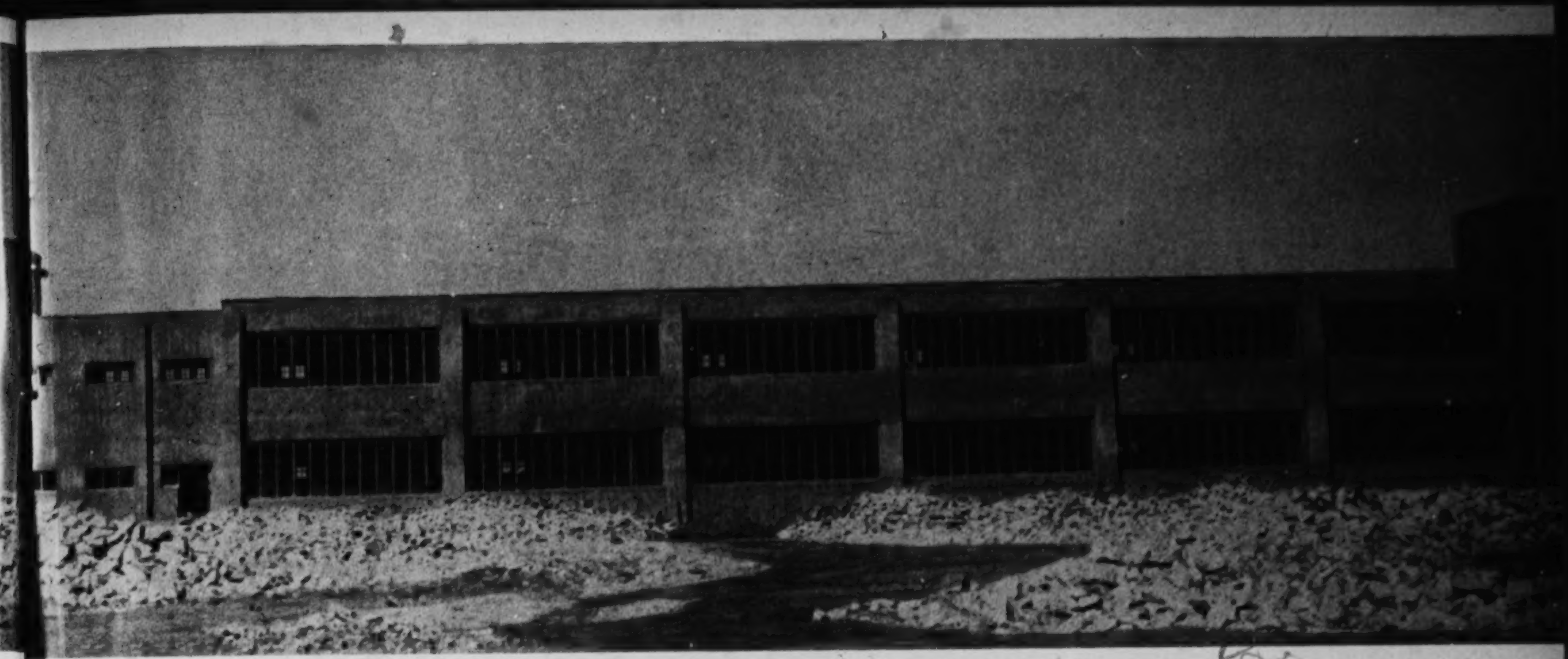
THE DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND MINISTRY

Second Technical Section

ROADS, BRIDGES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

AT the end of the first World War there were few schools and hospitals in Iraq, only a small number of Government buildings and a still smaller number of pontoon and other bridges. Macadam roads built by modern methods, were unknown, and what roads there were, were so bad they were hardly suitable as a means of communication. There were only a few short lengths of railway line. Health and education, and the organization of work and communications, all depend on buildings, roads and bridges. Furthermore, roads have a deep effect on the life of the individual and society alike. The budget of Iraq was not large enough to provide the funds necessary to develop these projects. The Iraqi Government was compelled to limit its development to suit its resources. This meant that the Government had to rent houses to turn into schools and hospitals and to pave or repair some roads, even if such repairs had to be renewed after a few months.





The Cultural Unit—It consists of educational and guidance institutes established by the second Technical Section for Mosul.

The need for better means of communication has steadily increased. The reasons for this are the increase in population, the need for medical treatment and schools, and above all, the great need for the transportation of goods. These were the reasons behind the adoption of all the projects mentioned hereunder. The Development Board not only studies all the projects from the technical view-point, but also entrusts them to the technical section concerned for examination. In the light of the reports submitted by the consultants, the Board embarks on implementing them. The works covered by the second Five Year Programme 1955-1960, necessitated the allocation of ID. 124,367,192 / — ($ 348 228,137.60).

FACING PROBLEMS

IN spite of its strenuous efforts to carry out its programme with all possible speed, the Development Board has found itself faced with many problems. The most important have been:

1. The scarcity of steel which has to be imported from foreign countries.
2. The scarcity of the machinery and equipment required and their delivery on the required date.
3. The continuous rise in prices and the instability thereof.
4. The scarcity of engineers, technicians, and skilled workers.

Notwithstanding all this, the Board has succeeded in executing a great number of important projects.

Motor cars are now able to travel on roads unknown in the past. This road has been opened not long ago.

ROADS

THE Ministry of Development is now constructing more than 2000 kilometers of all kinds of roads, as listed in the Development Board's Five-Year Programme. These include the most important roads throughout Iraq such as Kirkuk-Sulaimaniyeh, Derbend-Khan-Jalawla, Kirkuk-Deltawah, Baghdad-Samarra, Baghdad-Kut, Hillah-Diwaniyeh, Najaf-Kerbala, Dywaniyeh-Nassiriyeh, Amarah-Basrah, and others. Most of these roads have already been completed and the rest are under construction. An amount of ID. 63,686,000 / .. ($ 178,320,800.00) has been allocated for roads The Baghdad-Mahmoudiyeh road has been completed as well as the Fellujah-Baghdad and Tasloujah-Dokan roads. With regard to railways, the funds allocated have been increased by about ID. 9,000,000 / — ($ 25.2 million) for the construction of a new railway between Baghdad and Basrah via Kut and Nassiriyeh.

Machinery and equipment used in road construction. Motor cars are seen on the road. The 'Amarah-Basrah road under construction.

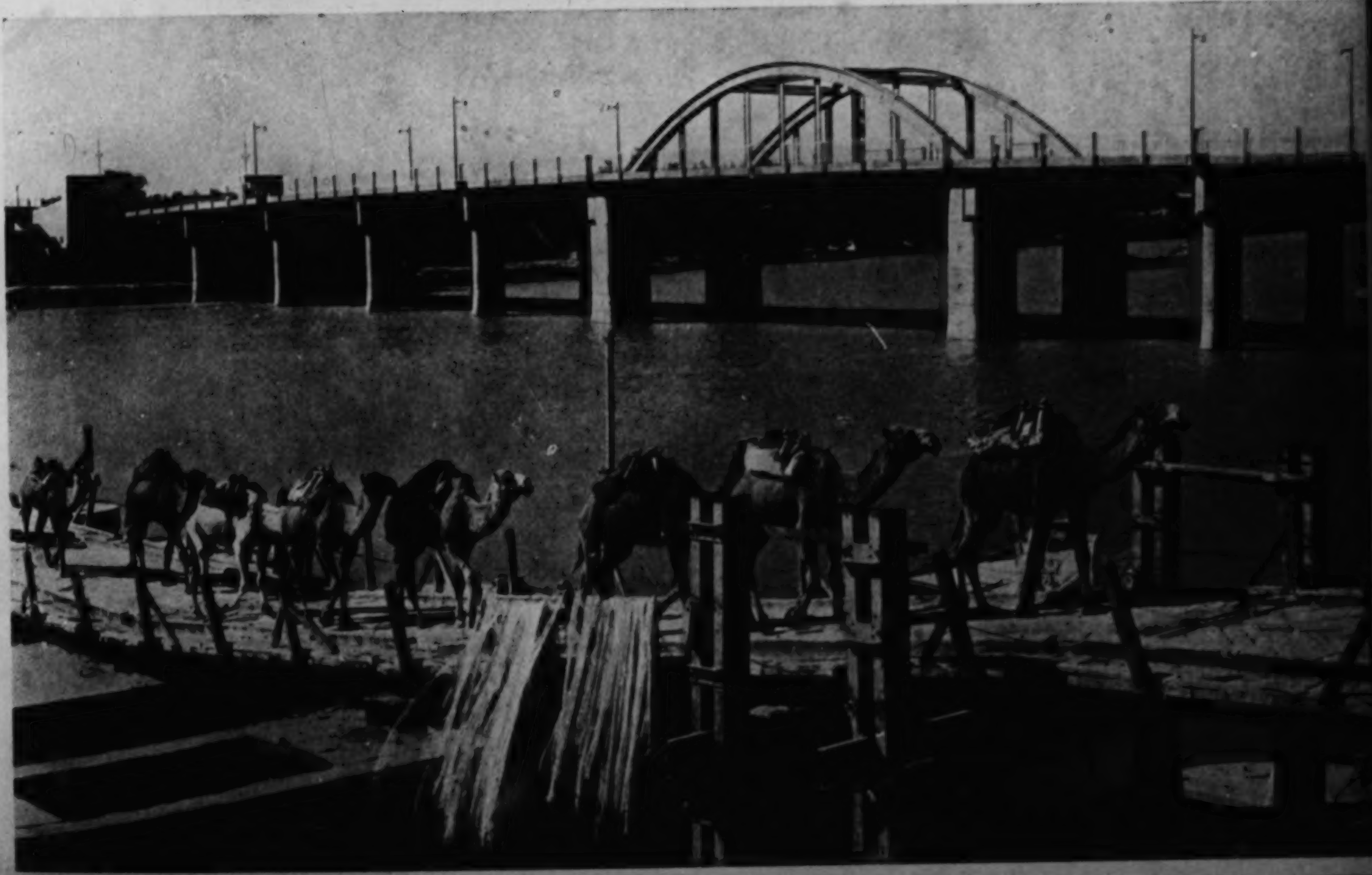
Preliminary work performed for paving modern roads by the second Technical Section.

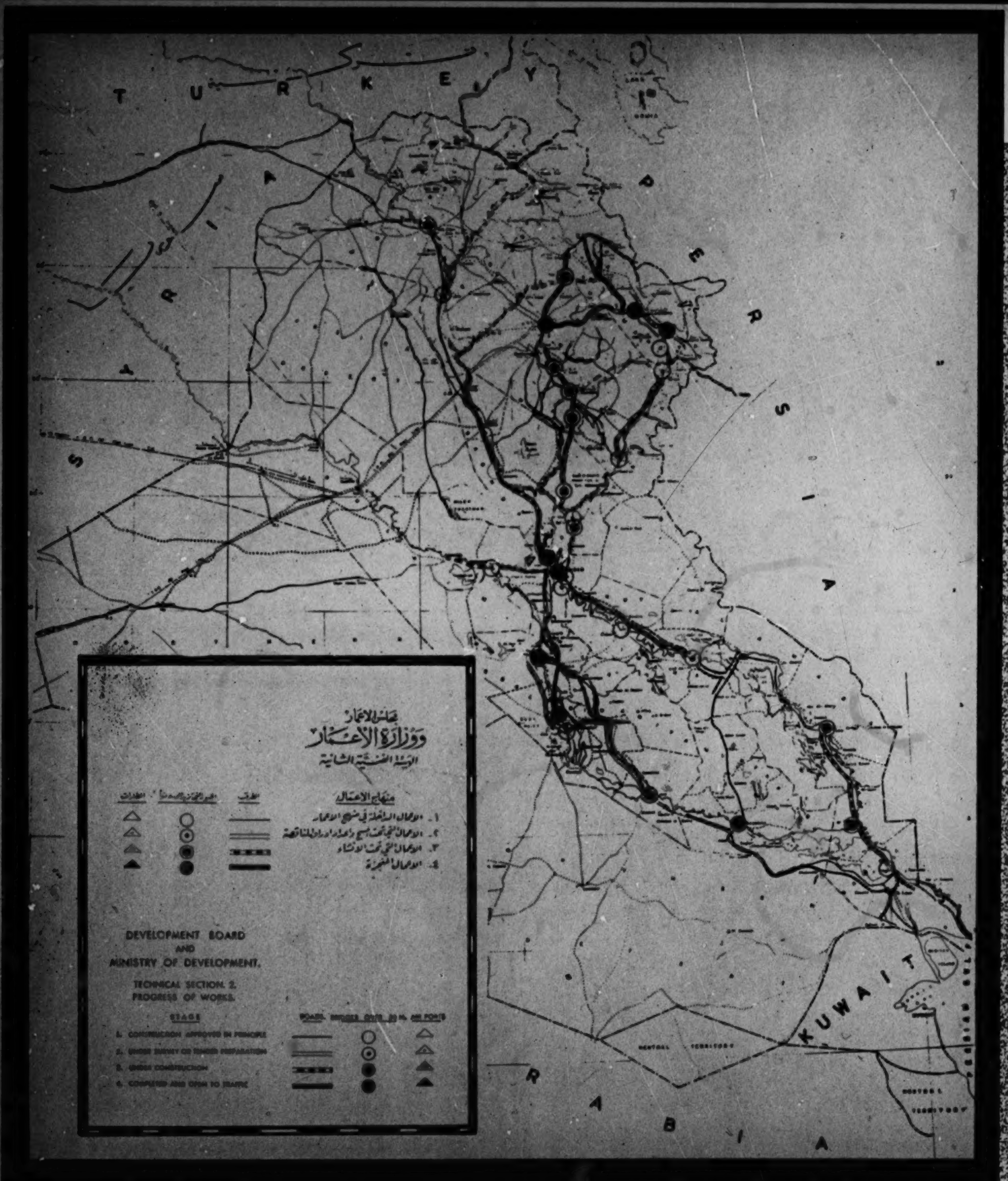
BRIDGES

THE Development Board Programme also included the building of 20 bridges throughout Iraq including one in Karrada Sharkiyeh, another at Dorah and a third at North Gate. A sum of ID.22,890,000/ — ($ 64,092,000), was allocated for this purpose. The Queen Aliyah Bridge at South Gate was put out to contract at a cost of ID.1,600,000 / — ($ 4,400,000) and the Al-E'immeh Bridge was built at a cost of ID. 1,300,000 / — ($ 3,640,000). Both are ready for use and will be inaugurated shortly. These two bridges will greatly lessen the traffic congestion in Baghdad and facilitate the transportation of goods.

Communications are now possible at all times by means of this Bridge built across the Lesser Zab. The Bridge is ready for use.

Contrast between the past and the present is clearly seen by the old and the new Bridges at Twaireej. The new Bridge is being used.

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SYRIA
ARABIA
KUWAIT
NEUTRAL TERRITORY
مجلس الاعمار
ووزارة الاعمار
الهيئة الفنية الثانية
منهاج الاعمال
١. الاعمال الداخلة في منهج الاعمار
٢. الاعمال التي تحت المسح واعداد اوراق المناقصة
٣. الاعمال التي تحت الانشاء
٤. الاعمال المنجزة
DEVELOPMENT BOARD
AND
MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT.
TECHNICAL SECTION. 2.
PROGRESS OF WORKS.
STAGE
1. CONSTRUCTION APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE
2. UNDER SURVEY OR TENDER PREPARATION
3. UNDER CONSTRUCTION
4. COMPLETED AND OPEN TO TRAFFIC
ROADS
BRIDGES
AIR PORTS

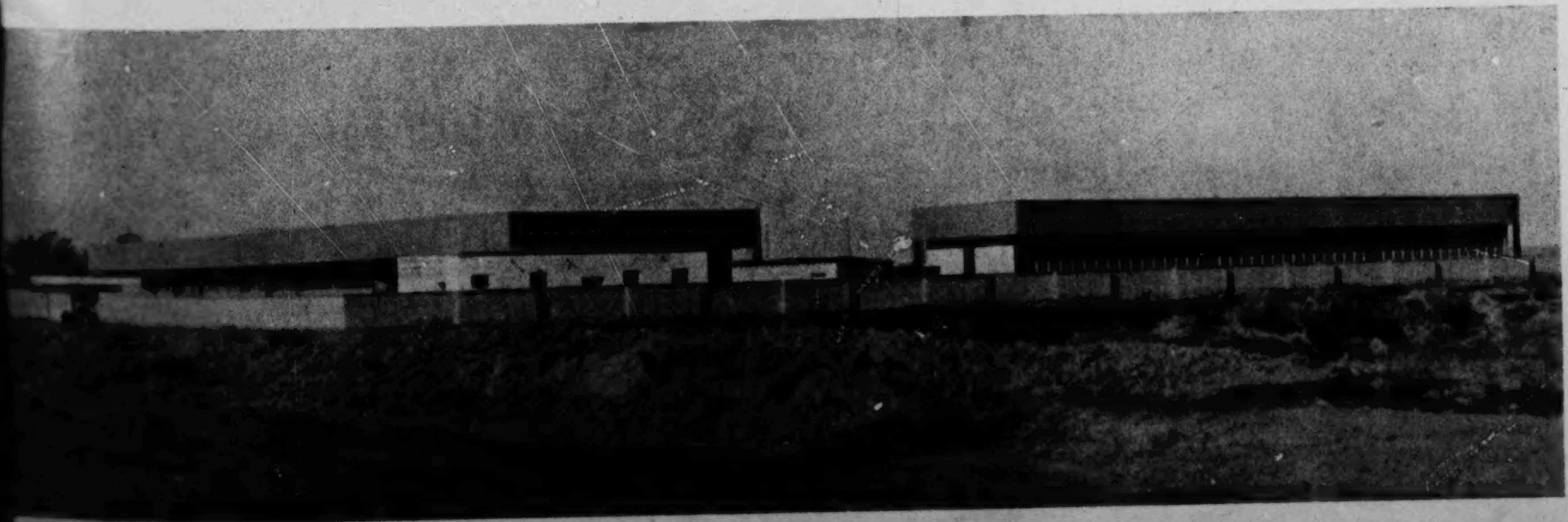
Floods and torrents are no more obstacles for traffic. The Bridge of Kleisan after completion; it is 15 Kms. from Sulaimaniyah.

The façade of the Iraqi Parliament Building depicting Arab Architecture.

BUILDINGS

THE Development Board has given much attention to health establishments and to educational and public buildings. A sum of ID. 37,189,000/— ($ 104,129,200) has been allocated for this purpose. A number of these buildings have already been constructed as follows: 12 Secondary Schools, 110 Primary Schools, 15 Hospitals, 49 Public Clinics, 449 buildings of various types for officials and employees. This number includes government buildings such as the Parliament, which is the most important building constructed so far by the Development Board. It was designed according to the latest architectural style, and will cost ID. 2,750,000/— ($ 7,700,000) so as to render it compatible with the glory of the country.

The Dairy Plant at Abu-Ghraib for production of milk to make it available in bounty.



BUILDINGS: DESIGNED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION

THERE is another important group of buildings, included in the five-year Programme, to which the Board has also given a great deal of attention.

First and foremost is the Medical Centre in Baghdad, the planning of which is almost completed. The building will include an air-conditioned hospital containing one thousand beds and twelve operating theatres, each suitable for a special type of surgery, and a convalescent home with luxurious wards. A sum of ID. 5,000,000/ — ($ 14,000,000) has been allocated for this centre.

OTHER HOSPITALS

THE construction of the Karkh Hospital, which will contain 550 beds and cost about ID. 2,000,000/ — ($ 5,600,000), is underway. The Basrah Hosp'tal, of 400 beds, will cost about ID. 900,000/ — ($ 2,520,000), the Kadhemain Hospital, of 300 beds, costing ID. 700,000/ — ($ 1,960,000) and the Amarah Hospital, 200 beds, costing ID. 500,000/ — ($ 1,400,000) are now under construction. The responsibility for planning these hospitals is entrusted to Consulting Engineers of international repute who are also entrusted with other important hospitals which will be built in the centres of liwas and of some Qadhas. Furthermore, a large children's hospital will be constructed in Baghdad near the Medical Centre.

AIR AND SEA PORTS

THE present airport in Baghdad has become inadequate for modern air traffic. This fact prompted the Board to allocate ID. 4 million ($ 11,200,000) for the construction of a new airport suitable for the operation of the largest modern passenger aircraft. A site has been chosen at Dorah, nine kilometers from Baghdad proper, and steps are now being taken to expropriate the privately-owned lands within the project site.

While this is taking place in Baghdad, attention is being paid to the airport at Basrah. A sum of ID. 4 million ($ 11,200,000) has been allocated to meet the cost of enlarging the airport and for the construction of a new seaport at a site called Um Qasr.

THE DAIRY PLANT

ONE of the most important buildings which has been constructed is the Dairy Plant at Abu Ghraib. A sum of ID. 900,000/ — ($ 2,520,000) has been allocated for this purpose. This plant is ready to be inaugurated during the second Development Week.

THE UNIVERSITY

THE expropriation of 1,600,000 square metres, at Jadriyah, on which the University is to be built, is now in progress. A sum of ID. 2,000,000/ — ($ 5,600,000) has been allocated for the University in the current Programme. A long-cherished ambition will soon be realized by the establishment of this, the first Iraqi University.

THE IRAQI MUSEUM

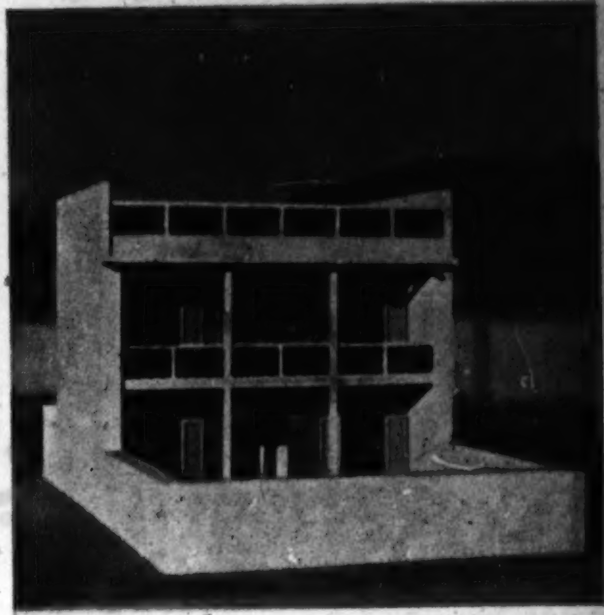
THE Iraqi Museum has already been designed and its foundation stone will be laid soon. A sum of ID. 1,250,000/ — ($ 3,500,000) has been allocated for this building. It will contain all the facilities necessary in a modern museum.

OTHER PROJECTS

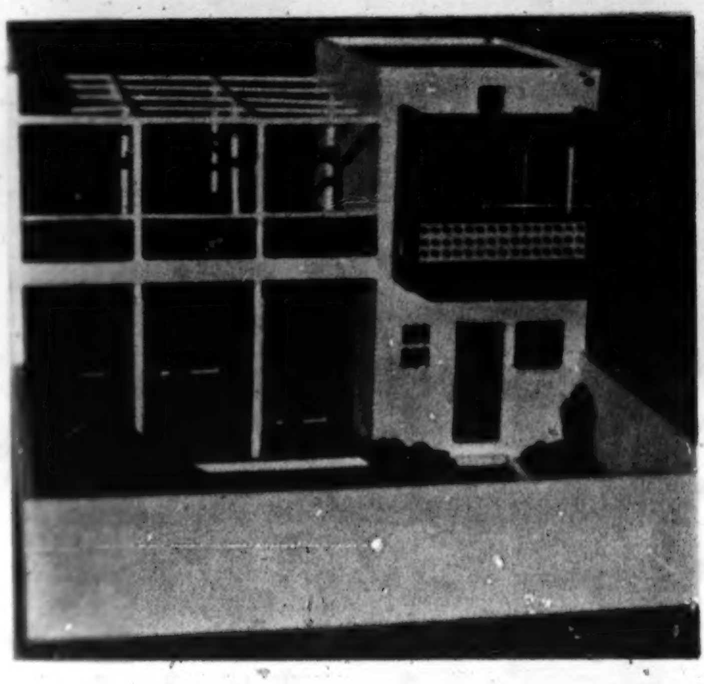
THERE are now under construction other building projects such as the students' hostels, containing 300 beds, new Law Court buildings and a public library; other projects include a fine arts building, an opera house and a large sports stadium. Two modern slaughter houses will also be constructed in Baghdad, one in the East at Rasafah and the other in the western sector of the city, (Karkh), for which purpose a sum of ID. 750,000/ — ($ 2,100,000) has been allotted.

HOUSING AND SUMMER RESORTS

Another phase of the housing project. Work is in progress to build a number of houses in various parts of Iraq.



A housing unit planned by the Development Board for occupation by junior officials and workers. It will solve the housing problem.



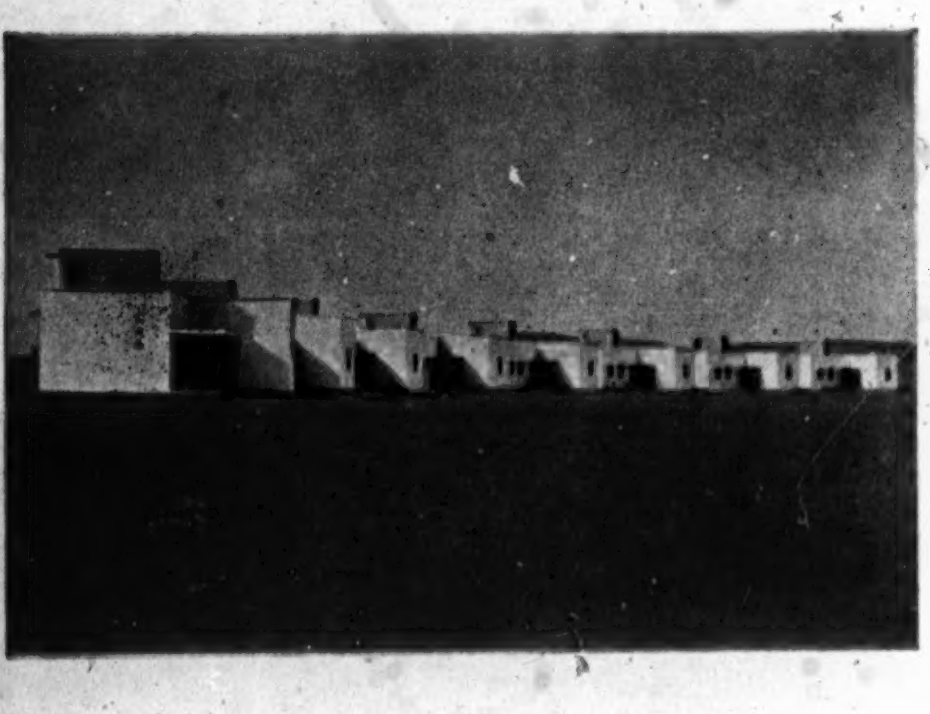
A sample of modern houses. 120 of these houses are already finished – others are under construction.

Sarsenk Hotel. It is supplied with all modern means of comfort.

Swaratuga Summer Resort. The Board is interested in promoting modern resorts.

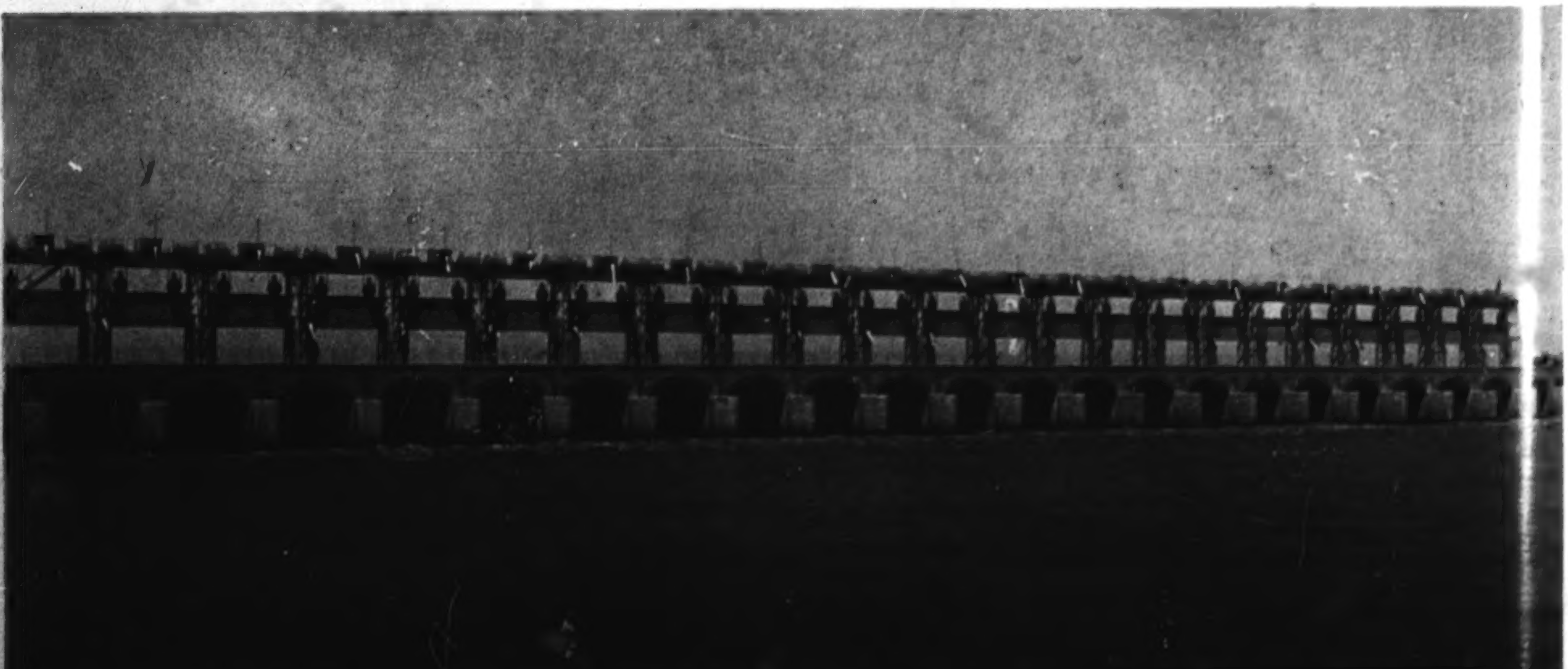
The handcraft industry at Latifiyyeh. It is one of the activities of the Development projects.

The Saqlawiyeh Pumping Station. Drainage will double crops production at Abu-Ghraib.



A housing unit for the officials of the Musayyeb Project who are in charge of organizing ownership of small holdings and exploitation of land.

The rest-house at Latifiyyeh. It is one of the buildings to be included in the project of exploating lands.



The Warrar Regulator at Ramadi. It is one of the most important projects already completed.

The great Musayyeb Project for ownership of small holdings of land in order to promote rural living.

IRRIGATION AND EXPLOITATION

The Dokan Dam under construction. It will control flood of the Lesser Zab and will cost 13 million Dinars.

The Kirkuk-Sulaimaniyeh road after being asphalted.

Building of the General Post Office. This is one of several buildings to be constructed by the Development Board in accordance with the five-year budget.

A sample of tens of elementary school buildings already constructed in various parts of Iraq.

A school of twelve class rooms. This is one of many schools already built in Iraq.

BUILDINGS

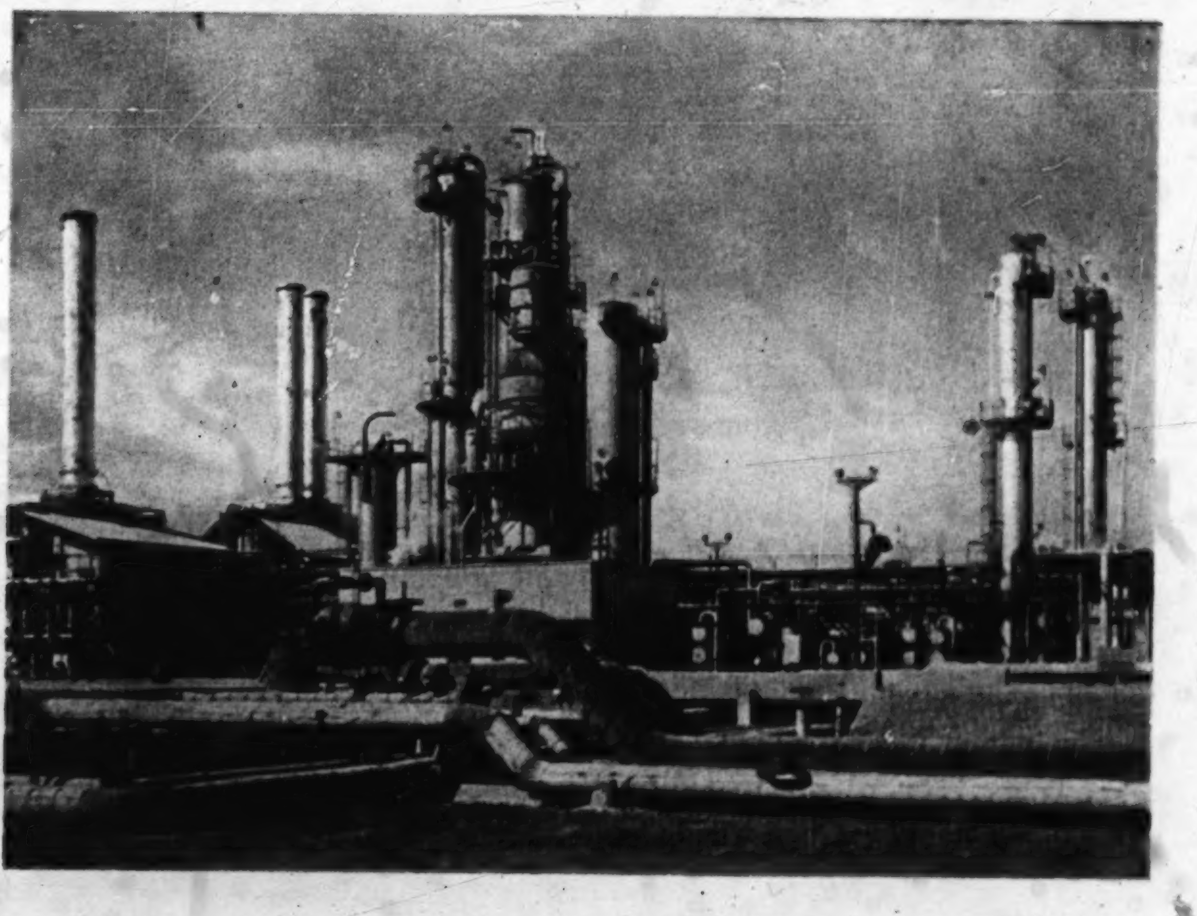
A building attached to the Mosul Hospital. It is similar to other hospitals already constructed.

Façade and general entrance of the new Iraqi Parliament.

The Iraqi Parliament meets all needs required such as halls, offices and lounges.

The Textile Factory in Mosul which will meet 30 per cent of the needs of Iraq. It employes 1200 workers.

FACTORIES

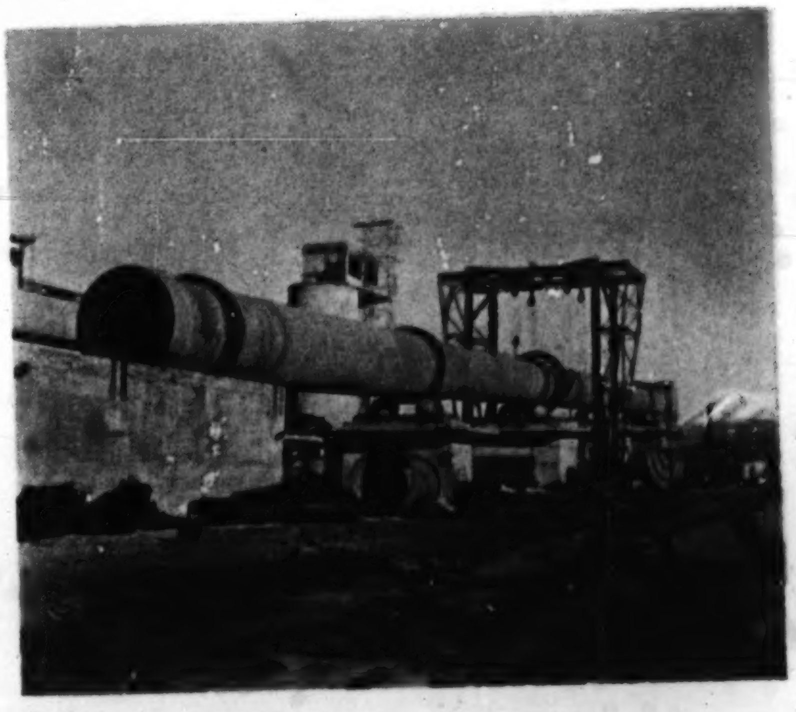


The Oil Refineries at Dorah. A new refining unit will be completed this summer.

The main building of the Oil Refineries Administration at Dorah.

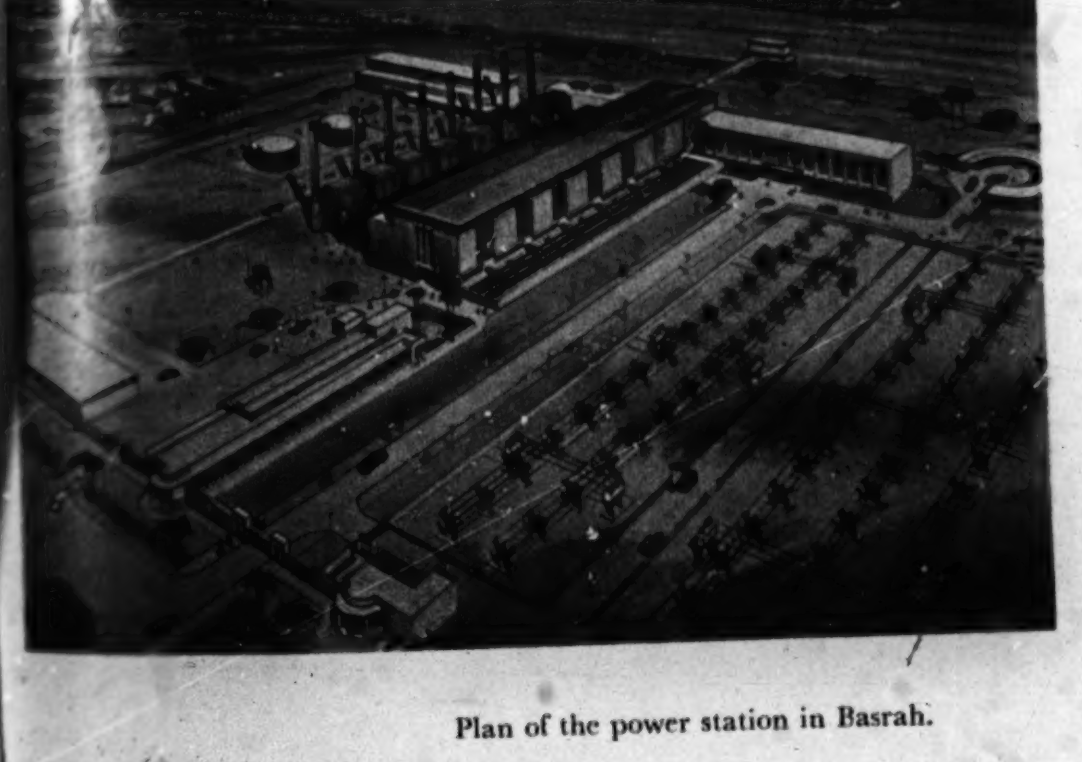
Two cement factories are now completed; each produces 350 tons daily. They cost more than six million Dinars. The electric power schemes in Iraq will cost more than 15 million Dinars.

The Cement Factory at Sarchinar is now ready for inauguration.



Cement furnaces at Sarchinar Factory.

The power station at the Textile Factory in Mosul.



Plan of the power station in Basrah.

BRIDGES COMPLETED

Part of the new A'dhamiyeh Bridge.

The A'dhamiyeh Bridges. The new Bridge will be inaugurated soon.

The Khawsar Bridge.

The modern Bridge of Mosul. It is already completed.

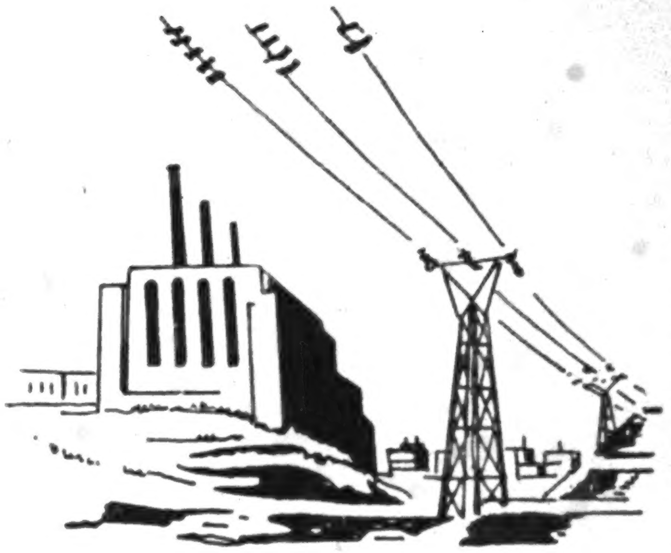
The new Bridge to be inaugurated at the Eastern side of Baghdad. It will lessen traffic congestion of Baghdad Communications.

Third Technical Section

INDUSTRY, MINING AND POWER

INDUSTRY, mining, and use of electric power, have advanced along with the general economic progress of the country. There are certain industries which, if encouraged, will reduce Iraq's imports from abroad.

In view of their importance to the economic and social progress of Iraq, the Development Board has sponsored many projects for industry, mining, and electric power, and included them in its major programme. The survey and study of these projects have been entrusted to competent and specialised firms.



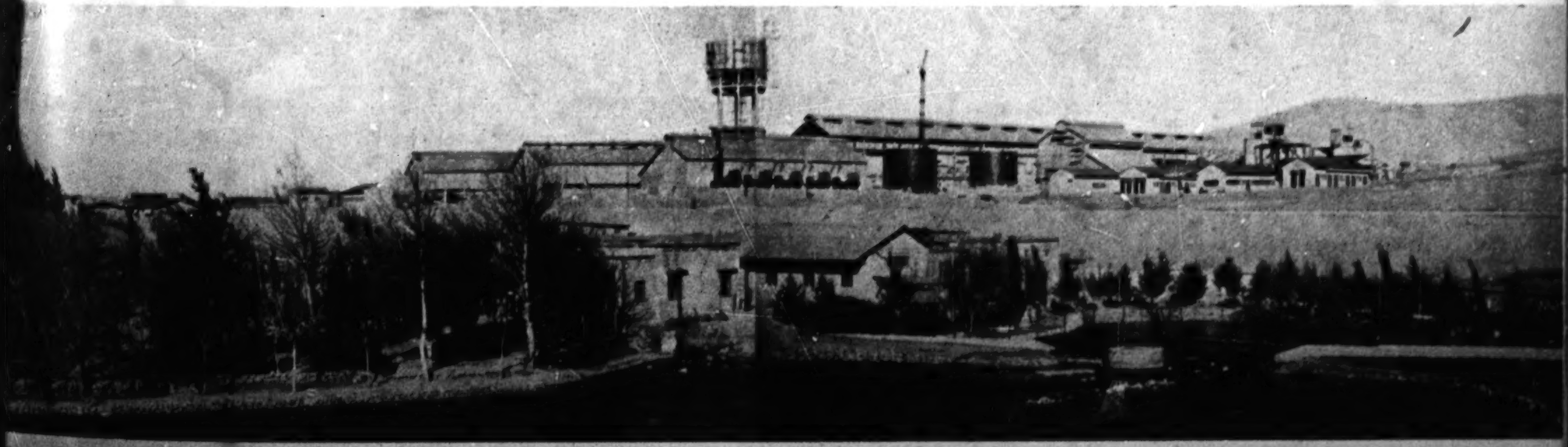
MINING SURVEY

THE Ministry of Development has entrusted to a foreign firm the task of undertaking geological and geophysical surveys all over Iraq. This has been in progress since 1954. In the first stage of the survey, general data were collected on geological formations and mineral deposits. The second stage of this survey covered actual field work.

Sulphur and other deposits of industrial value, such as lead, zinc, ferric oxide, copper and manganese, have been discovered in the North.

Further South, surveys have revealed the existence of sand deposits of practical value for the glass industry and of limestone for the cement industry.

Panoramic view of Sarchinar Cement Plant, and Sarchinar Spring, which will furnish water for the plant.



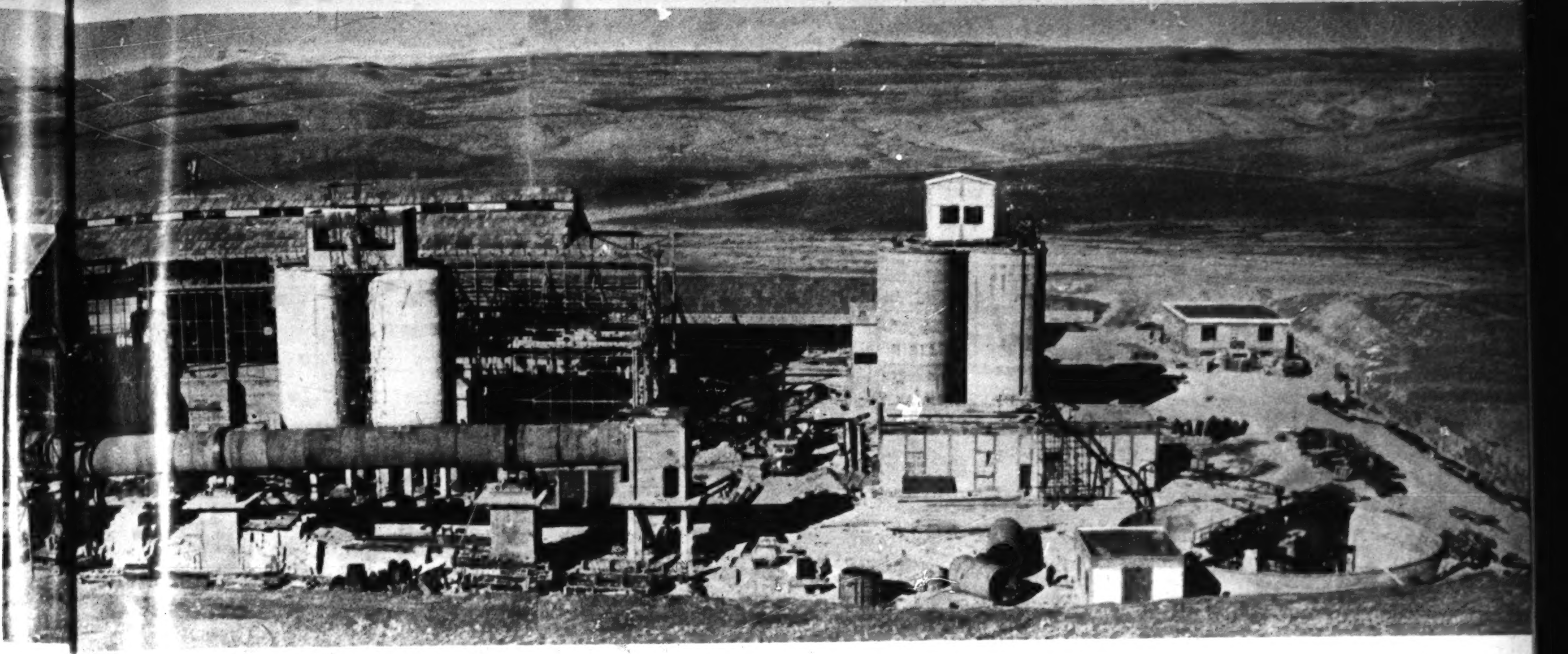
INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS

INDUSTRY is one of the vital aspects of the national economy. Until quite recently all but a few unimportant commodities were imported from abroad, in spite of the availability of raw materials in Iraq. This situation has stimulated the Development Board to initiate a general industrial survey of the country. Furthermore, the Board has given every support to small industries.

Among the most important industrial projects, which are now in operation or for which the necessary funds have been allotted under the Five Year Programme, are the following:

THE QAIYARAH BITUMEN REFINERY

IRAQ formerly imported all the bitumen required for the construction of roads. The bitumen refinery, which has been completed by the Development Board, south of Mosul, has an annual production capacity of 60,000 tons of bitumen. The project, which was built at a cost of ID. 1,685,000/— ($4,700,000), includes a housing scheme for its 200 employees and workers. A drum manufacturing plant has also been erected adjacent to the refinery. The Board has also allocated ID. 500,000/ — ($ 1,400,000) as operating capital for the refinery, which is now being run by the Government Oil Refineries Administration.



The Sarchinar Cement Factory can produce 350 tons daily. The Factory is seen in the above photograph.

THE GOVERNMENT OIL REFINERIES ADMINISTRATION

THIS Department is an administratively and financially independent branch of the Ministry of Economics, and is responsible for the refining of oil and the distribution of its products for local consumption. The Board has granted loans totalling ID. 6,000,000/ — ($16,800,000) to this Administration. One result of this is the Dorah Refinery, now producing 25,000 barrels of different products daily — equivalent to about one million tons per year. These products include benzine, kerosene, gas oil and fuel oil. The output of the Refinery is sufficient to meet the increasing local consumption for the next few years, but the Administration is working to expand the Refinery with a view to doubling its output. It is now building a lubricating oil plant, to be ready for production in June 1957. There are over one thousand employees and workers at the Dorah Refinery.

THE SUGAR PLANT PROJECT

MORE than 100,000 tons of sugar are imported into Iraq every year. The Development Board has devoted considerable attention to the question of refining and producing sugar in Iraq. In the Development Programme are four sugar projects at different stages of progress. The first is the Sugar Plant in Mosul, now under construction. This plant will have a capacity of 35,000 tons of white sugar per year: 10,000 tons produced from Iraqi Sugar beet and 25,000 tons from imported raw cane sugar. The plant will cost about

ID. 2,000,000 / — ($ 5,600,000). The second project consists of a plant to produce liquid sugar and syrup from dates. It will be constructed in Kerbala with an annual capacity of 8,000 tons of liquid sugar and 9,000 tons of date syrup. Its cost is estimated at ID. 500,000/— ($ 1,400,000). The third and fourth projects will be implemented in Sulaimaniyah Liwa in view of the expansion of sugar beet cultivation there. The Development Board is now making detailed surveys prior to the construction of these two plants.

EXPLOITATION OF SULPHUR

SULPHUR is an essential element in the chemical industry. It is a by-product of the natural gas now being wasted in the oil fields in Kirkuk. The extraction of sulphur from this gas has been studied in detail, and a site for the plant has been selected near Kirkuk city. The project has been approved for construction, and international tenders will shortly be invited. The cost is estimated at ID. 2,000,000 / — ($ 5,600,000).

NATURAL GAS

BAGHDAD uses more fuel than any other city in Iraq. Preliminary estimates show that natural gas, sweetened and pumped from Kirkuk can compete successfully against all other kinds of fuel, particularly in view of the increasing demand for fuel due to expansion of modern industries. Consulting Engineers will shortly be appointed to prepare specifications for this project, whose first phase will cost about ID. 5,000,000 /— ($ 14,000,000).

STEEL INDUSTRY

IN view of the increased demand for steel, particularly for building purposes, a firm of Consulting Engineers has been appointed to study a steel project, which will include a rolling mill and scrap melting furnaces.

THE CEMENT FACTORIES

IN view of the increasing demand for cement as a result of the works now under construction in this country, it has become necessary to establish a big cement plant to produce the quantities of cement required for the Dokan and Derbend Khan Dams. Consequently, a cement plant with a capacity of 350 tons per day has been constructed at Sarchinar, near Sulaimaniyah, and is now complete and ready for inauguration. There is also a cement factory in Mosul, which will be ready for production before the end of this year. The cost of these two plants and their respective housing schemes is over ID. 6,500,000 / — ($ 18,200,000).

THE PAPER PLANT

IN view of the enormous consumption of imported paper, considerable attention has been devoted by the Development Board to the establishment of paper industry, as the reeds necessary for production are grown in the marshes in Southern Iraq. A foreign Consulting Engineering firm will shortly be invited to study the project. It is estimated that the project will cost ID. 2,000,000 — ($ 5,600,000).

THE COTTON TEXTILE PLANT

IRAQ'S consumption of textiles is estimated at over 50 million square meters per year. Two thirds of this total is imported from abroad and the other third is manufactured in the country. The new textile factory at Mosul which is now ready will produce a further third of the local consumption of cotton textiles. The factory will employ 1200 workers, working three shifts, and will produce 200 tons of yarn every year. The factory will contain 25,000 spindles and 630 looms in addition to the different types of machinery for dying, bleaching, printing, etc. The factory will be operated by the Ministry of Economics. Its cost will amount to more than ID. 3,000,000 — ($ 8,400,000), apart from the housing project. Sixty Iraqi students have been sent abroad for one or two years training in the textile industry.

FODDER INDUSTRY

EXPERIMENTS have recently been made in Germany to extract animal fodder from Iraqi dates. It is now hoped that date kernels may prove suitable for the production of animal fodder, and a project for this purpose is now under consideration by the Development Board.

FERTILISER PROJECT

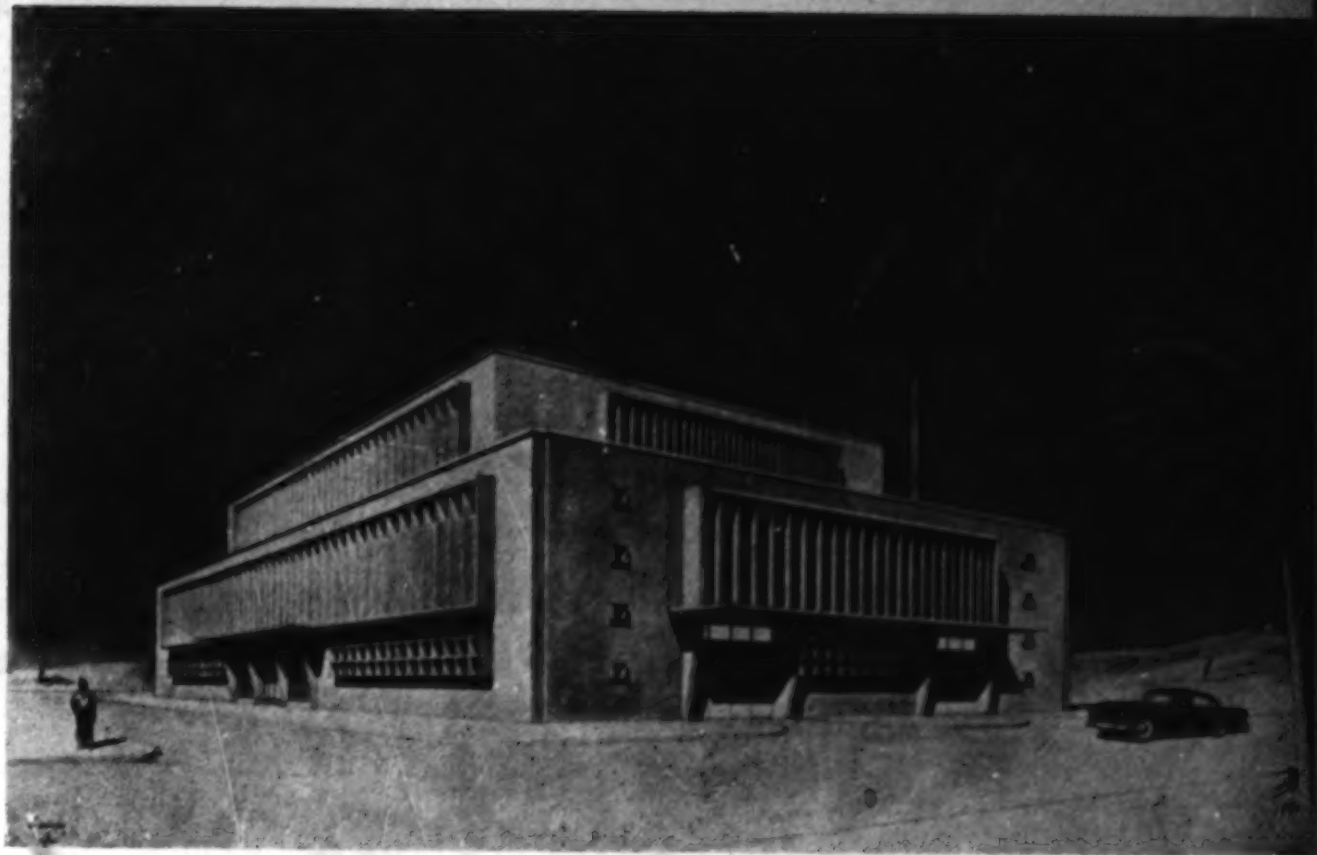
THE studies undertaken to select the best fertiliser for agriculture in Iraq indicate the suitability of ammonium sulphate. The production of this fertiliser depends to a large extent on the operation of theSulphur Plant. The cost of the Project is estimated at over ID. 8,000,000 — ($ 22,400,000).

DAIRY PLANT

THE Development Board has sponsored the construction of a large dairy plant at Abu Gharaib. The plant is built on a twelve-donum plot in the centre of an experimental farm with a total area of 200 donums. The farm will have 12 sheds accommodating 1500 head of cattle. The building has been completed and is now ready. The plant will produce about 40,000 litres of pasteurised milk and 1,000 kilograms of butter daily. In this connection, it should be noted that the Govern-

Electric power is the "Heart" of the factory. The Development Board is keenly interested in promoting electric power. This photo shows a power plant at Basrah.

ment will shortly embark on a project for the daily distribution, free of charge, of some 13,000 to 14,000 litres of pasteurised milk to hospitals, child welfare centres, and schools.



The Dibis Power Station will supply Northern Iraq with electric current.

EXPLOITATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY

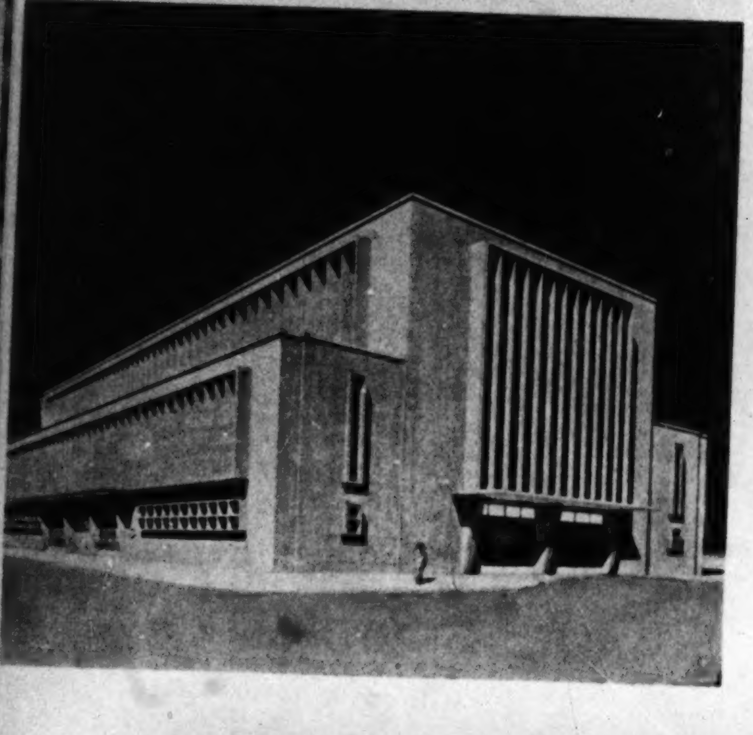
THE Development Board has allocated ID. 1,000,000 / — ($ 2,800,000) for research into the exploitation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. An Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission has been set up and an Atomic Research Section has been attached to the Ministry of Development.

THE ELECTRIC POWER PROJECTS

AS a result of its surveys of Iraq's power resources and requirements, the Board has sponsored a comprehensive scheme involving the construction of three central power stations in Dibis, Baghdad, and Basrah, from which high tension transmission lines will carry electricity to all important centres throughout the country. The initial phases of these projects will cost over ID. 18,000,000 / — ($ 50,000,000).

The Dibis Power Station will have an initial capacity of 60,000 KW and will eventually be increased to 150,000 KW. Construction of this power station has commenced. When completed, it will supply power to Mosul, Erbil, Kirkuk, and Sulaimaniyah towns and to the cement and sugar plants.

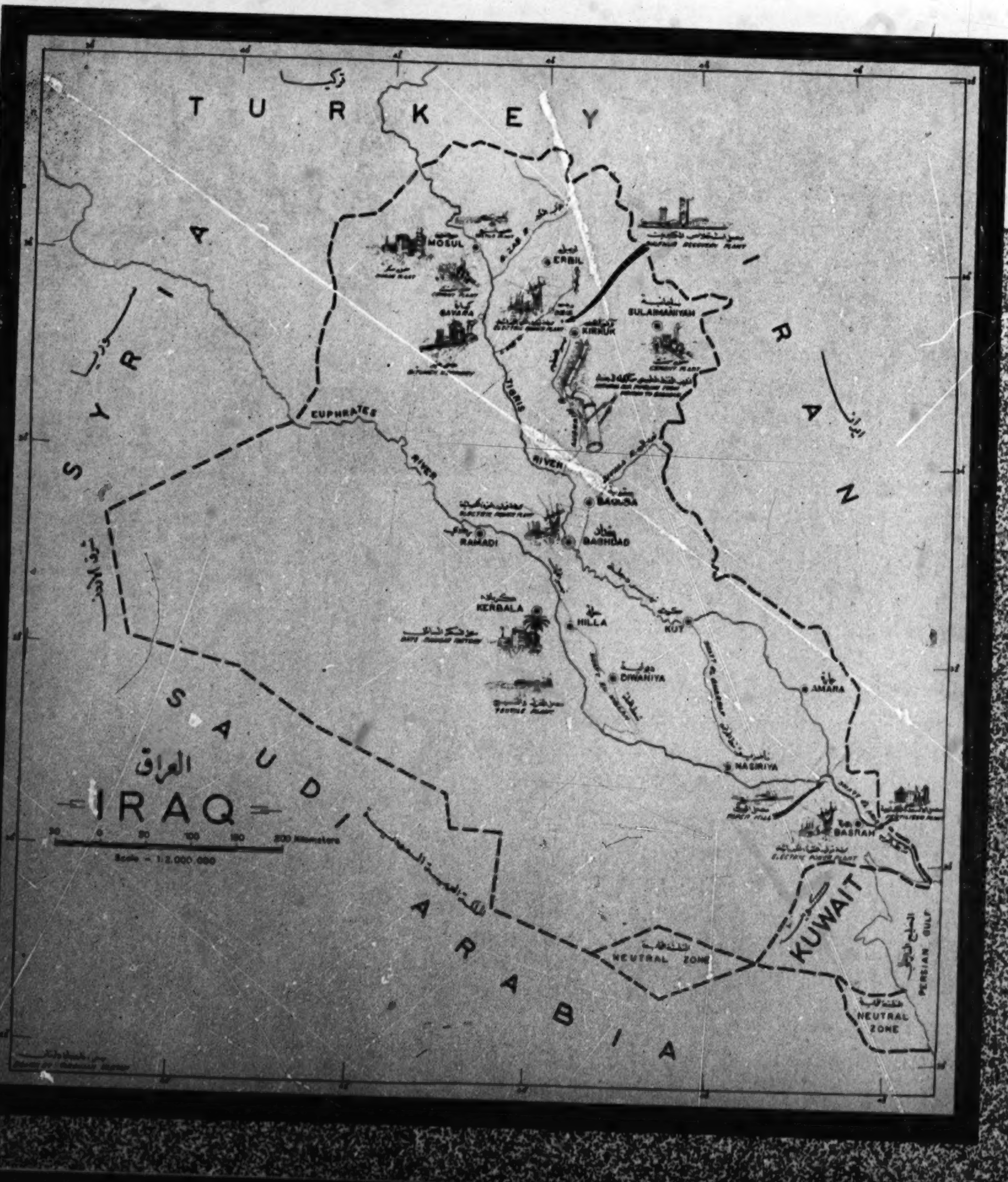
The Electric Power Station at Baghdad is another project being implemented.



The Baghdad Power Station will have an initial capacity of 80,000 KW, with possibility for increase ultimately to 200,000 KW. Work on this Station has already commenced. When completed, it will supply the Capital itself and the cities of Hillah, Kerbela, Najaf, Diwaniya, Kufa, Shamiya, Hindiya and Mussayeb.

The Basrah Power Station, with an initial capacity of 45,000 KW and an ultimate capacity of 150,000 KW, will supply Southern Iraq with electric power.

Programmes are now being drawn up to train Iraqi engineers and skilled workers to operate these stations. In addition to the above, the development of hydro-electric power in the country is being studied.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PERSIAN GULF
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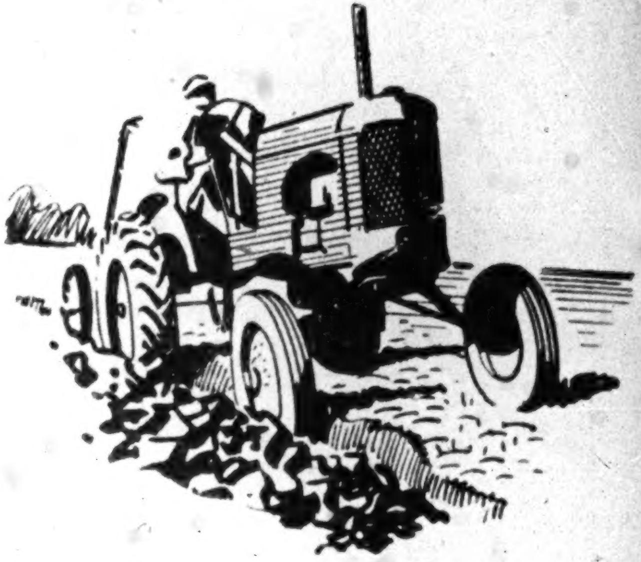
Fourth Technical Section

AGRICULTURE AND AFFORESTATION PROBLEMS

IT was indicated in this pamphlet that economic life in Iraq depends largely on agiculture. In spite of the suitability of Iraq's soil for many agricultural products, no real efforts were made to make the best possible use of Iraq's potentialities in this field.

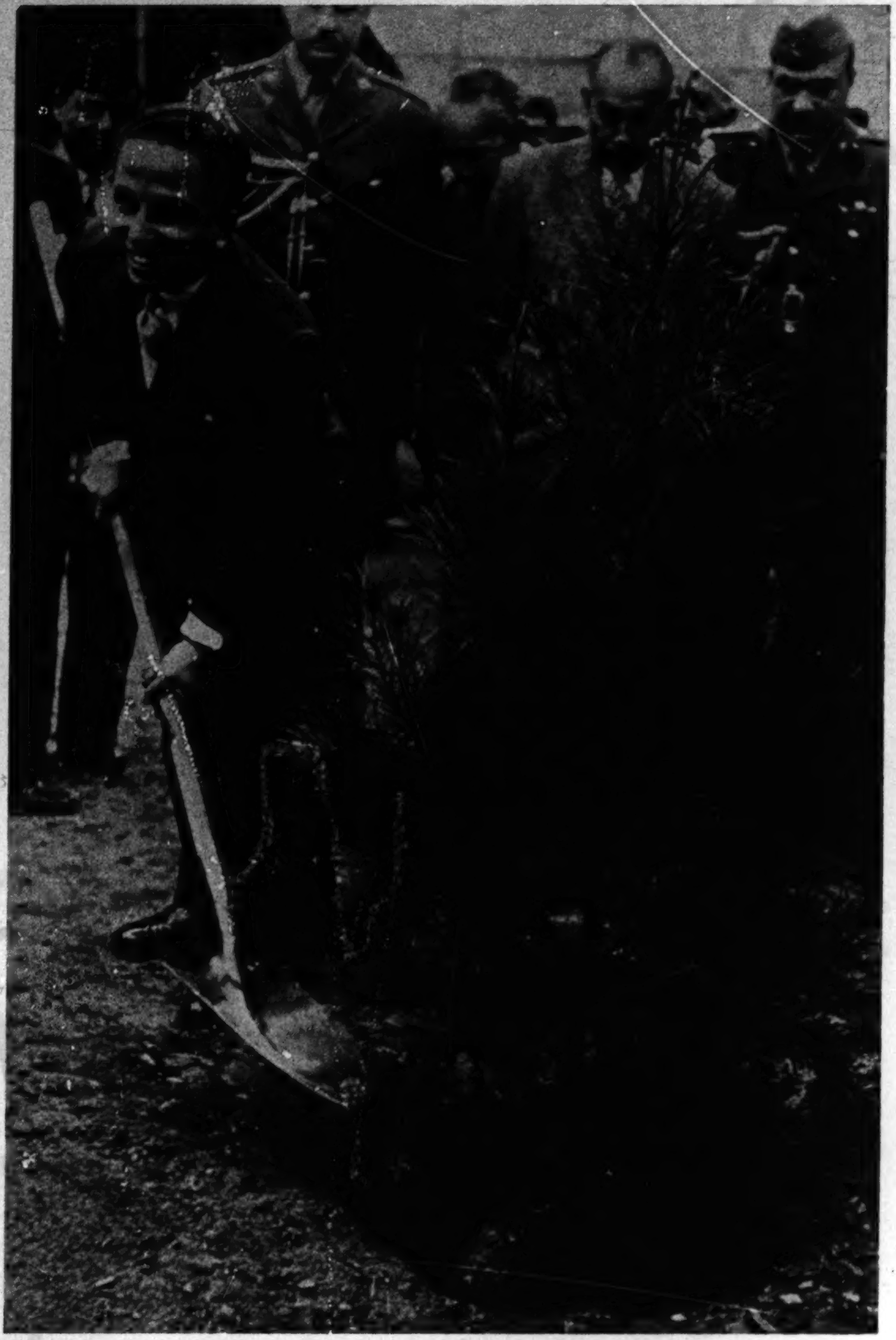
The Ministry of Agriculture did its best to revive the country's agriculture, combat pests, promote animal breeding and expand poultry farming. The shortage of funds made it impossible for this Ministry to expand its activities as required. The Board decided, therefore, to take charge of the major agricultural and afforestation programmes.



Modern gardening equipment and tools are found everywhere. A farmer and his son are seen pruning trees.

THE FIVE-YEAR BUDGET

THE Board has made comprehensive studies for increasing productivity of cultivated lands, pro- moting vegetation and introducing mechanized farming. These projects were included in the Five Year Programme and a sum of ID. 12,000,000 / — ($ 33,600,000.00), was appropriated therefor. Out of this a sum of ID.78,000 / — ($218,400.00) was allocated for salaries of foreign experts and fees for technical assistance of foreign scientific organizations. The execution of these projects was entrusted to technical sections attached to the Ministry of Agriculture under the supervision of the Fouth Technical Section of the Ministry of Development.



H.M. King Faisal II has a keen interest in all aspects of development works. He is seen planting a tree.

AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

AGRICULTURAL, animal and afforestation projects are divided into three categories. The first includes projects undertaken by competent authorities on the spot, such as pest control as well as other similar activities; the second, includes projects which require sometime to materialize and come into being, such as animal breeding, and the building of more sheds at Abu Ghuraib, Bakracho Farms and Sulaimaniyeh in addition to the establishment of agricultural and forestry improvement centres. The third, covers the projects that require quite a long time to be completed, such as agricultural extension centres, afforestation projects and the expansion of agricultural and veterinary colleges and the promotion of scientific research.

AFFORESTATION SCHEMES

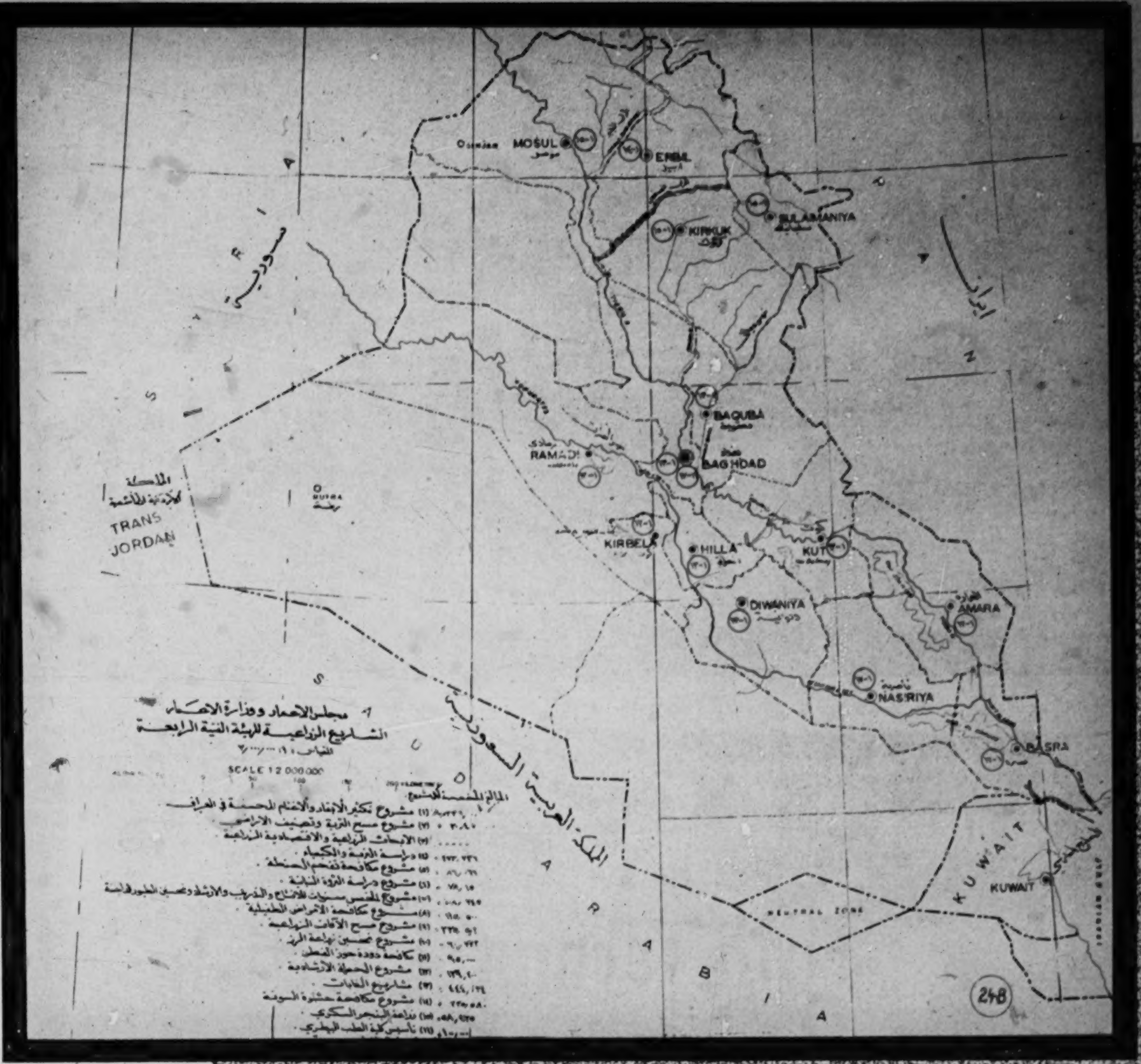
THESE schemes aim at the production of timber suitable for industrial and construction purposes and the establishment of up-to-date nurseries and the operation of agricultural machinery by the farmers for increasing the country's output. A sum of ID. 342,000 / — ($ 957,600.00) was allocated by the Board for this purpose. The scheme also provides for afforestation in the Liwas of Dulaim, Diyala, Hillah and Diwaniyah.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

THE purpose of agricultural extension is to teach and guide farmers to use the best methods of cultivation and to operate agricultural machinery for increasing agricultural output. A sum of ID. 140,000/ ($ 392,000.00) was allocated by the Board for this purpose.

AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY COLLEGES

THE Development projects have also been extended to cover Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges. Funds were allocated for furnishing these two colleges with up-to-date equipment and laboratory facilities as well as for the recruitment of foreign experts to join the academic faculties of both institutes.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NASIRIYA
BASRA
KUWAIT
TRANS JORDAN
NEUTRAL ZONE
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ايران
المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية
المملكة العربية السعودية
مجلس الاعمار ووزارة الاقتصاد
المشاريع الزراعية للهيئة الفنية الرابعة
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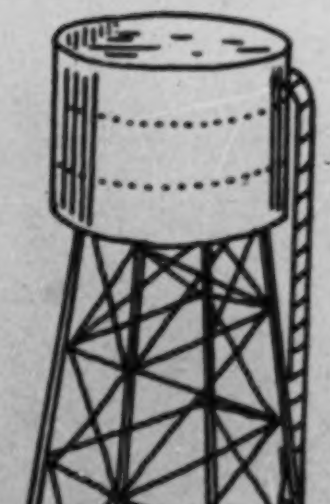
Plant nurseries are numerous in Iraq for propagating good kinds of trees and vegetables.

Junior employees and workers own comfortable houses. Others will move to their houses as soon as completed.

THE DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND MINISTRY

Fifth Technical Section

HOUSING PROJECTS



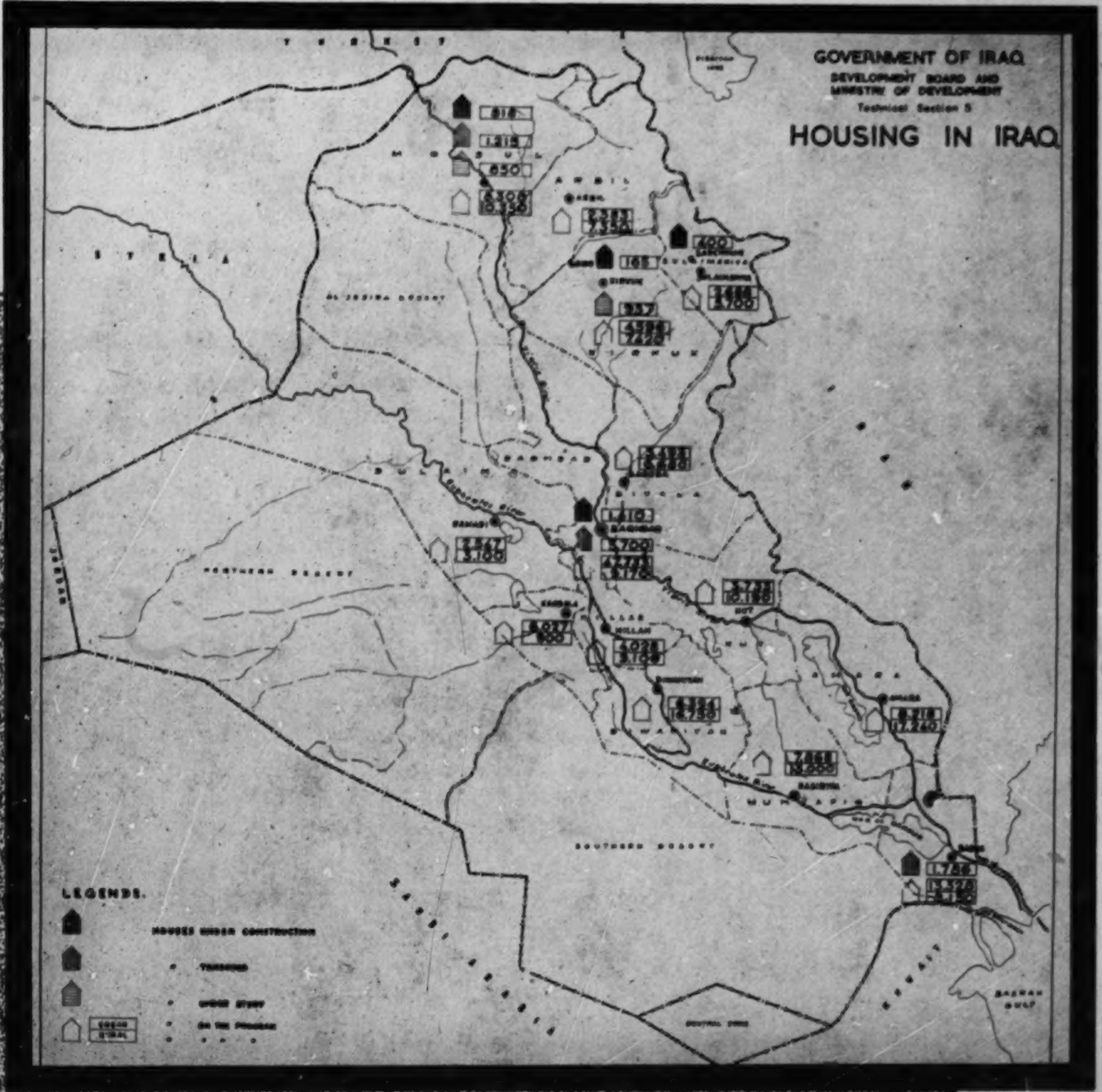
THE housing crisis in Iraq has been created by a number of reasons and circumstances. In the past, Iraq was subject to invasions which undermined internal security and displaced its inhabitants. Internal uprisings and tribal warfare have also had a hand in the general displacement of inhabitants. On the other hand, Iraq has been subject to the ravages of flood since long centuries. Every year floods caused destruction and calamities. Other catastrophes such as drought drove people from their homes in search of means of livlihood. To this must be added the fact that simplicity of social life at those times and prevailing poverty made it possible for a family of 24, for instance, to live in one dwelling which could be a mud or a straw hut.

THE CRISIS

CONDITIONS changed with the change of time, and Iraq achieved its independence and began making rapid progress towards stability. The economic situation began to improve gradually and the population increased. People began to realize, to a certain extent, the meaning of improved and modern living and houses were too small for their occupants who could no longer bear this discomfort as they used to do in the past. Thus the housing problem took a more serious phase. Many projects such as hospitals, dispensaries, schools, and public institutions had to be cancelled due to the major shortage of sufficient housing facilities.

AN ATTEMP FOR A REMEDY

THE successive governments found themselves facing a difficult problem which needed a quick remedy. They introduced legislation to fix rental fees and to construct schools and dispensaries in towns where rented houses were occupied for the abovementioned purposes. They also established the real estate Bank in order to facilitate the construction of houses. But the crisis was pressing and the problem which the Government faced was complicated, calling for an urgent solution and on a large scale. Thus the Fifth Technical Section (Housing) was established in the Ministry of Development.


GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ
DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND
MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT
Technical Section 5
HOUSING IN IRAQ
LEGENDS.
HOUSES UNDER CONSTRUCTION
TENDERED
UNDER STUDY
ON THE PROGRAM
MOSUL
ARBIL
BAGHDAD
DULAIM
SOUTHERN DESERT
818
1319
650

THE HOUSING BUDGET

THE development of housing was adopted for raising the general standard of living and for construction of houses containing all facilities of comfort. The sum of ID. 6 million ($ 16.8 million) was allotted for the execution of the Five Year Programme. This sum was later increased to ID. 24 million ($ 67.2 million).

THE TECHNICAL SOLUTION

In order to solve the housing problem in a practical manner, the Board decided to approach foreign experts and specialists through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The choice fell on Doxiadis Associates, a Greek firm, which studied all aspects of the problem and suggested the two following programmes:

1. *General Programme consisting of an extensive one year study and includes the construction of 25,000 houses during five years.*
2. *A short term programme comprising the construction of a number of housing units. Each unit does not exceed a thousand houses, as follows:*

Four units in Baghdad, two units in Basrah, one unit in Kirkuk, two units in Mosul, and one unit in Sarchinar.

- The houses will be built with all the facilities for a hygienic living and will fall into the categories of two, three, four, and five rooms each. They will be built in complete groups each having its requirements of public services, i.e. roads, water supply, sewage systems, electricity, and public buildings such as schools, mosques, social and recreational centres, markets, playgrounds and parks.

The first step taken by the Board was to provide the Miri Land required for these housing units. The Board was able to appropriate large areas of lands in Baghdad and other cities. But the Board faced two difficult problems which obstructed execution: the first was the problem of building materials and the second the lack of skilled workers.

To face the problem of the scarcity of building materials, the Board decided to experiment with new materials which can be used for building so as to avoid a rise in the prices of building materials. Accordingly, the Board was engaged in the construction of a number

HOUSES BUILT SO FAR

TO far120 experimental houses of different designs and in which new materials were used have been built. There are 140 more experimental houses which are expected to be completed.

of houses and gave the work to fifteen contractors, each to construct a housing unit different in design and building materials from the other.

The problem of the scarcity of skilled workers is being tackled by the Development Board in the following three ways:

1. *Engaging a limited number of skilled workers.*
2. *Training Iraqi labourers locally by requiring the contractors to train unskilled labourers during the execution of work.*
3. *Establishing a vocational school which undertakes the practical training of labourers.*

   Construction of this school has been completed, and 1200 students have been admitted for training. Foreign specialised teachers have been engaged from abroad, and other schools of this type will be opened in the important Iraqi cities.

HOUSES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

HOUSES under construction are distributed as follows: —

1250 houses in Baghdad and 2,000 others are about to be erected, 850 houses in Mosul and 1215 others are underway; 160 houses in Dibbis, 400 houses in Sarchinar, 1770 houses in Basrah, and 630 in Kirkuk.

The Development Board is also preparing a number of designs for the housing units in Kut, Amarah, Diwaniyah Liwas, and is now collecting data required for putting the housing schemes of Dulaim, Diyala, Hillah and Kerbala liwas into operation following completion of plans.

Builders are quite active in their work.

Houses constructed in Baghdad have solved the housing crisis.

OTHER HOUSING SCHEMES

THERE are a number of housing schemes which were undertaken by the Ministry of Social Affairs under Chapter One of the Development Programme. These include 410 houses in Tel-Mohamed which are to be completed by the middle of 1957. They also include the construction of 1000 houses in Tel Mohamed, Shaikh Omar, Civil Airport Sector, Tobgi, Shamaiyah, Tarmiyah, and in the social units, such as the Za'ffaraniah. These houses have been completed in various periods of time. There are also some 500 houses built by a special method. Statum is used in order that the buildings will suit all kinds of weather. The cost of each house amounted to ID. 320/— ($ 896.00) and it is intended to deliver these houses to their occupants at cost price and in 20 instalments each not exceeding ID. 16 / — ($ 44.80).

RURAL HOUSING

THERE is a scheme for rural housing for which the Board has given great attention. The Fifth Technical Section is now undertaking studies of rural housing on a large scale so that it will ensure a settled living for the population. These include the construction of suitable houses, supply of drinking water, sewages and construction of necessary roads, health and educational centres.

ATTENTION PAID TO THE SARIFA AND HUT DWELLERS

BASRAH'S share of housing for dwellers in Sarifas and huts is perhaps the biggest if compared with other cities. The Basrah Municipality has embarked on building houses for the Sarifa dwellers, but it soon realized that the burden is very heavy, consequently it transferred the responsibility of this project to the Ministry of Social Affairs. Then an agreement was concluded between the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Development according to which the Ministry of Development undertakes the responsibility for the construction of 500 houses for the Sarifa Dwellers.

The construction of 500 houses for the accommodation of Sarifa owners is considered to be one of the ideal national works, in view of the progress it brings forth in the life of the public. The Ministry of Development has set aside a sum of ID:100,000/-($280,000.00)for this project.

The Directorate General of Summer Resorts and Tourism

IRAQI SUMMER RESORTS

MOST parts of Iraq are located in the low plains adjoining deserts. For this reason they are exposed to intense heat waves in summer as well as to sand and duststorms. The dwellers in these plains, which form part of the central and southern areas of Iraq have therefore been in very great need of summer resorts to which they can escape from the summer heat and in which they can find the right atmosphere for relaxation. As the North of Iraq is a mountainous region in which water and natural forests are plentifully found, attention was focussed on turning some of the suitable regions into summer resorts having the qualities of resorts from the point of view of atmosphere, natural scenery and pleasure, and taking into consideration the economic conditions of the people. It was in this way that the idea of constructing the first Iraqi summer resort was conceived.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

AT the beginning the possibilities were small and insuffecient to undertake this project on a large scale. The project was therefore entrusted to the Iraqi State Railways; it progressed slowly and began to acquire importance gradually.

When the Resorts Project grew larger, the Summer Resorts and Tourism Administration was established and and attached to the Ministry of Development. This Ministry began to allot suitable funds for meeting expenditure of the Administration and a Board of Directors therefor was instituted by Law.

ALLOCATIONS

THE Summer Resorts and Tourism Project was incorporated into the Five-Year Programme, and the following allocations were made in addition to those of the first year: —

For the year 1955 a sum of ID. 180,000 / — ($ 504,000.00) for 1956 a sum of ID. 400,000 / — ($ 1,120,000.00) for each of the successive four years ID. 500,000 / — ($ 1,400,000.00). The total for the five years ending in 1960 is thus ID. 2,580,000 / — ($ 7,224, 000.00).

New houses built at low cost for encouraging summer resorts.

IMPORTANT RESORTS

THE most important Iraqi summer resorts are situated in the Mosul and Erbil Liwas. They include:

SARSENK SUMMER RESORT

THIS is situated in the Amadiyah Qadha, Mosul Liwa. It is 3670 feet above sea level and the road leading to it has been well paved. The Sarsenk Hotel has 55 comfortably furnished and fully-equipped rooms. There is also a large swimming pool, a tennis court, a power station and a post and telegraph office; prepatations for the expansion of this resort and the construction of new amenities are under way. A new airport has been constructsd at a cost of about ID. 400,000 / — ($ 1,120,000.00), to facilitate travel to this resort. The airport is now ready for use.

SWARATUKA

THIS is situated in the Mosul Liwa and overlooks the Sarsenk plain, whose beautiful scenery attracts the artist. Nineeten houses have been built; they are all ready to receive summer visitors. The resort is also provided with excellent restaurants and play-rooms of various types.

ZAWITA SUMMER RESORT

THIS is another resort in Mosul Liwa, which has a modern rest-house, equipped with water and electricity.

The Erbil Summer Resorts are the following:

Roads leading to summer resorts are repaired to facilitate communications.

SALAHEDDIN

THIS Resort lies 32 Kilometers from Erbil. It is famous for its excellent climate and beautiful scenery, and has no less charm than many of the important European summer resorts. Salahuddin is considered to be one of the largest Iraqi summer rerorts. 27 houses, provided with all the comforts of modern living, have been built there, and are now ready for the accommodation of visitors. Two hotels have also been built there. An hotel built there some time ago has 14 rooms and another, which is more modern, contains 30 rooms and is provided with all the facilities for relaxation. There is also a large hall for balls and meetings, a swimming pool, and a fascinating casino built in a suitable location. Among the other amenties are a telegraph and post office, petrol station, open air cinema, dispensary, police station, primary school, market, summer resort office and public restaurant.

SHAQLAWA

SHAQLAWA lies close to Salahuddin and is distinguished for its excellent climate and gardens. The Summer Ressorts and Tourism Administration has a hotel there — the Khanzad. It has 7 rooms equipped with bathrooms, a lounge, and a dining room.

HAJ UMRAN SUM. RESORT

THIS Resort which is also in Erbil Liwa is 5600 feet above sea level. There is a rest house consisting of 4 rooms all supplied with electricity, cold and hot water, bath rooms, a dining room and other facillties.

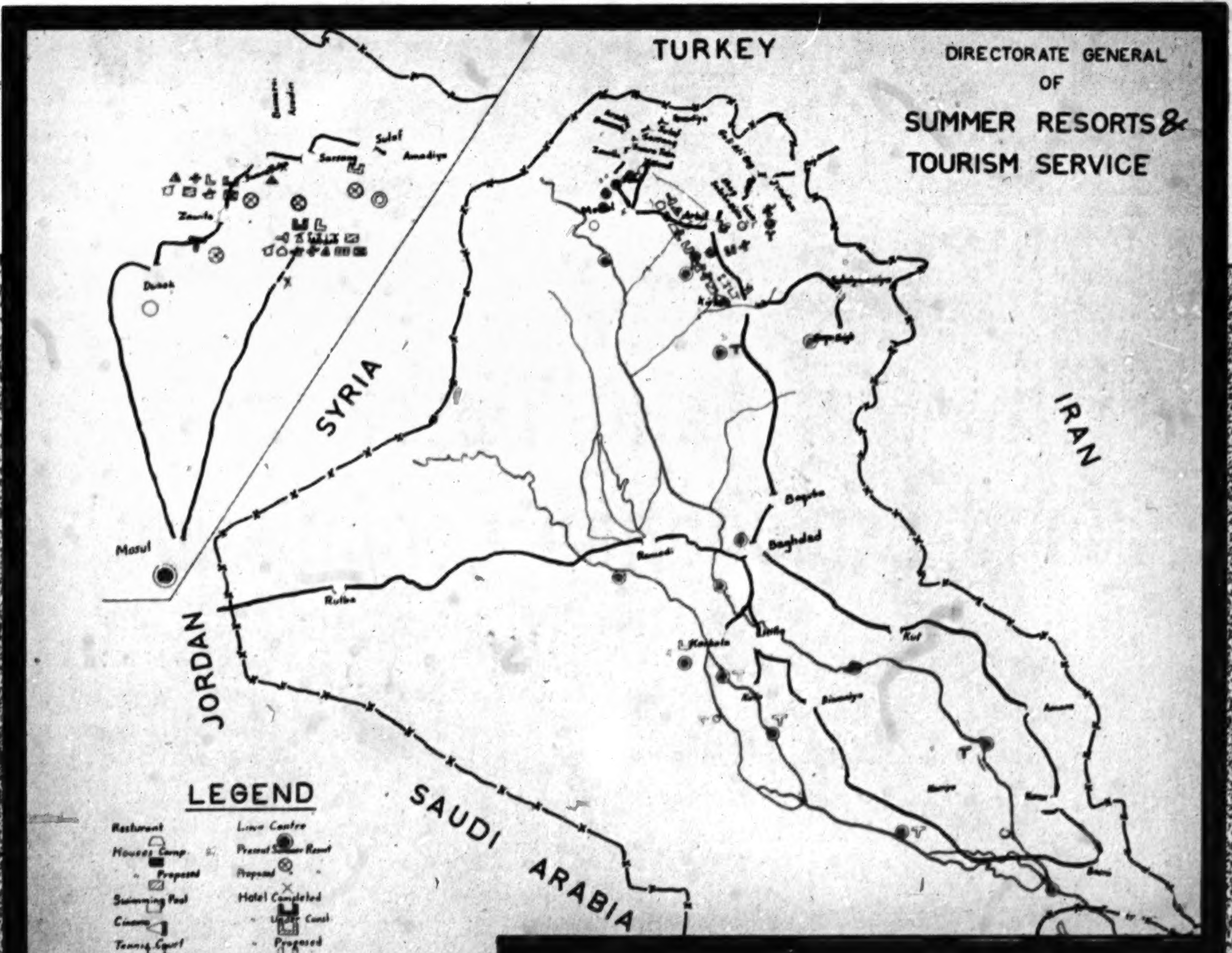
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SUMMER RESORTS

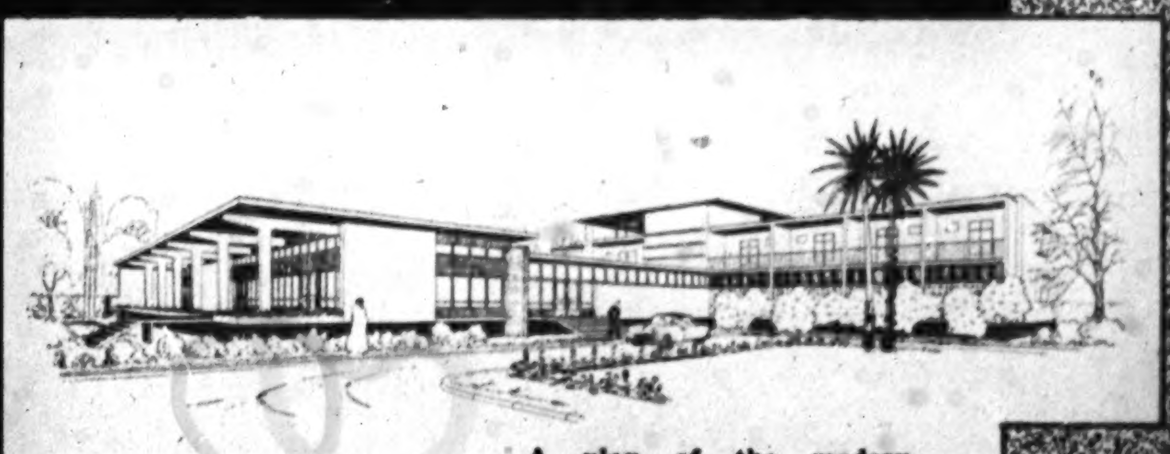
A NEW law was enacted in the second half of 1956 empowering this Administration to speed up the development of these resorts, construct access roads and various centres. The Tourism Section was entrusted with this work in order to ensure the comfort of tourists and to facilitate tours and trips in the various parts of Iraq.

NEW ESTABLISHMENTS

A NUMBER of new establishments are under construction. They include:

1. The construction of Kara-Dagh Summer Resort in the Sulaimaniyah Liwa. A road has been opened from Sulaimauiyah city to this Resort. It should be noted that this Resort is the oldest in Iraq and dates back to ancient times.
2. Construction of Atroosh Summer Resort in Mosul Liwa.
3. Construction of a hotel in Kerbala. In view of the many pilgrims who come to Kerbala from Islamic countries all over the world to visit the Holy Shrines, for whom there has not hitherto been adequate hotel accommodation, it has been decided to build a first class hotel with forty rooms and all facilities.
4. The construction of rest houses in Jendian, Diwaniyah, Kufah, Hillah and Nassiriyah, these towns being centres, through which tourists and travellers pass.
5. The construction of a hotel in Shaqlawa.
6. The construction of a number of casinos in various districts.
7. Paving of roads leading to the summer resorts.


TURKEY
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
SUMMER RESORTS & TOURISM SERVICE
SYRIA
IRAN
JORDAN
SAUDI ARABIA
Sulaf
Amadiya
Sarsang
Zawita
Dohuk
Mosul
Rutba
Ramadi
Baquba
Baghdad
Kerbala
Hilla
Kut
Diwaniya
LEGEND
Restaurant
Houses Comp.
Proposed
Swimming Pool
Cinema
Tennis Court
Children Play Gr.
Dispensary Comp.
Prop.
Post & Tele. Office
School
Police Post
Houses for Officials
Labour
Market
River
Liwa Centre
Present Summer Resort
Proposed
Hotel Completed
Under Const.
Proposed
Rest House Comp.
Under Const.
Proposed
Casino Completed
Under Const.
Proposed
Air Port Completed
Fire Brigade Supply
Engineering Office
Petrol Fill. Station
Road



A plan of the modern hotel to be built in Kerbala. It consists of 40 rooms.

Officials and farmers co-operate in making an up-to-date plant nursery.

THE DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND MINISTRY

The Miri Land Development and Exploitation Commission

RECLAMATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

THROUGHOUT the history of Iraq small holdings of land have been scarce, if not at all non-existing. Iraq has suffered much because of the unsettled life of the nomadic tribes who kept moving from one place to another in search of water and pasture. The tribal community had no permanent ownership of land to bind them to settlement and cultivation. Since the national rule in Iraq came into being, considerable attention has been paid to this problem and the Government realised the importance of exploiting cultivable lands on the basis of small holdings to create incentive for settlement of these nomadic tribes. The government, therefore, set about to deal with the problem of land title and ownership and expand the system of irrigation.

Less than 10 years ago the first law regulating the distribution of Miri Sirf lands on a modern basis was promulgated.

Students participate in planting trees on the Tree-Day.

The first experiment was the Dujailah Project. Since 1945 the Government began to prepare cultivable lands for allocation to farmers. This was followed by a series of legislations ending in Lands Development and Exploitation Law No. 43 of 1951 which is now applicable to all Miri Sirf lands in Iraq.

PURPOSES OF THIS LAW

THIS law provides for the allocation of units of State-owned lands to small farmers, free of charge in various categories of cultivable areas. It also provides for extending guidance and technical assistance as well as financial aid in the form of credit, to these farmers. The purpose is to help these farmers in raising the standard of their living. The law also provides for helping farmers in matters of housing and introducing light industries into their villages as well as makings available, to them, educational and health facilities in accordance with a programme applied so far in 9 projects which we shall survey later on.

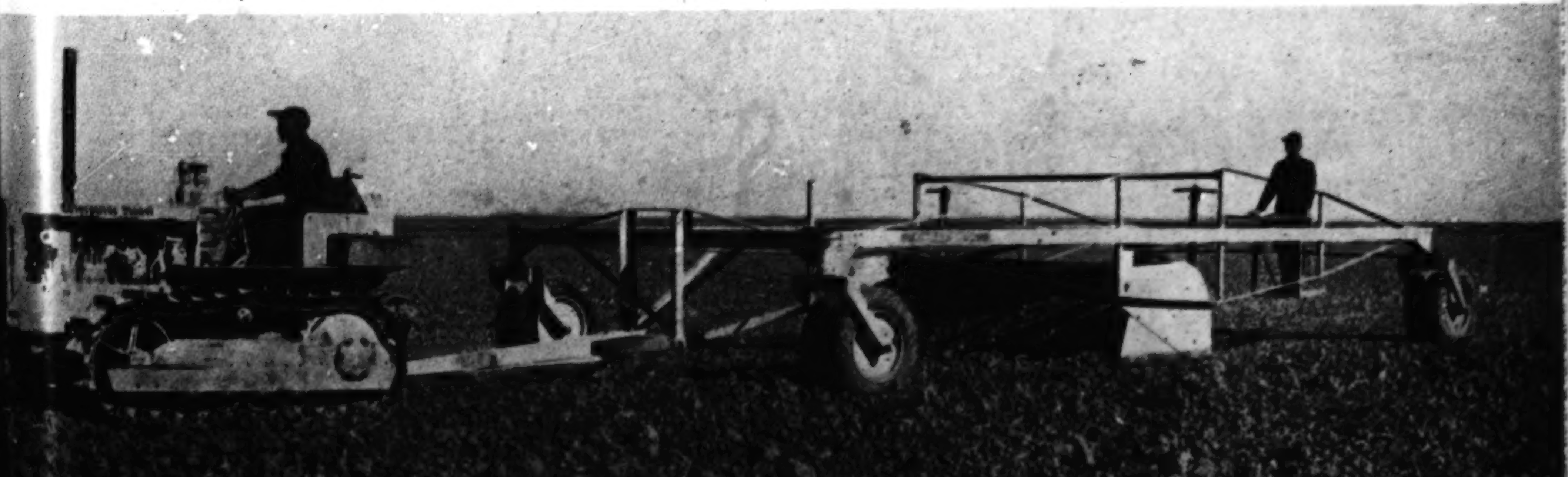
EXTENSION [illegible] OF THIS [illegible]

IN order to expand the project of the development of Miri Sirf land and prepare more and more areas of cultivable lands for allocation to landless farmers, the Development Board has decided to sponsor the project. Consequently, the project was included in the Development Board's Five Years Programme and a sum of ID. 1,125,000 / — ($ 3,150,000.00), has been allocated. This sum of money does not include the funds allocated by the Development Board for irrigation, road building and public health projects. It does not also include the funds currently spent by the Ministry of Social Affairs on its housing schemes.

Farmers use modern equipment in cultivating their land.

Agricultural engineers discuss means for better production. They are seen in field work.

Preparing land for cultivation under the guidance of advisers.



THE BENEFICIARIES

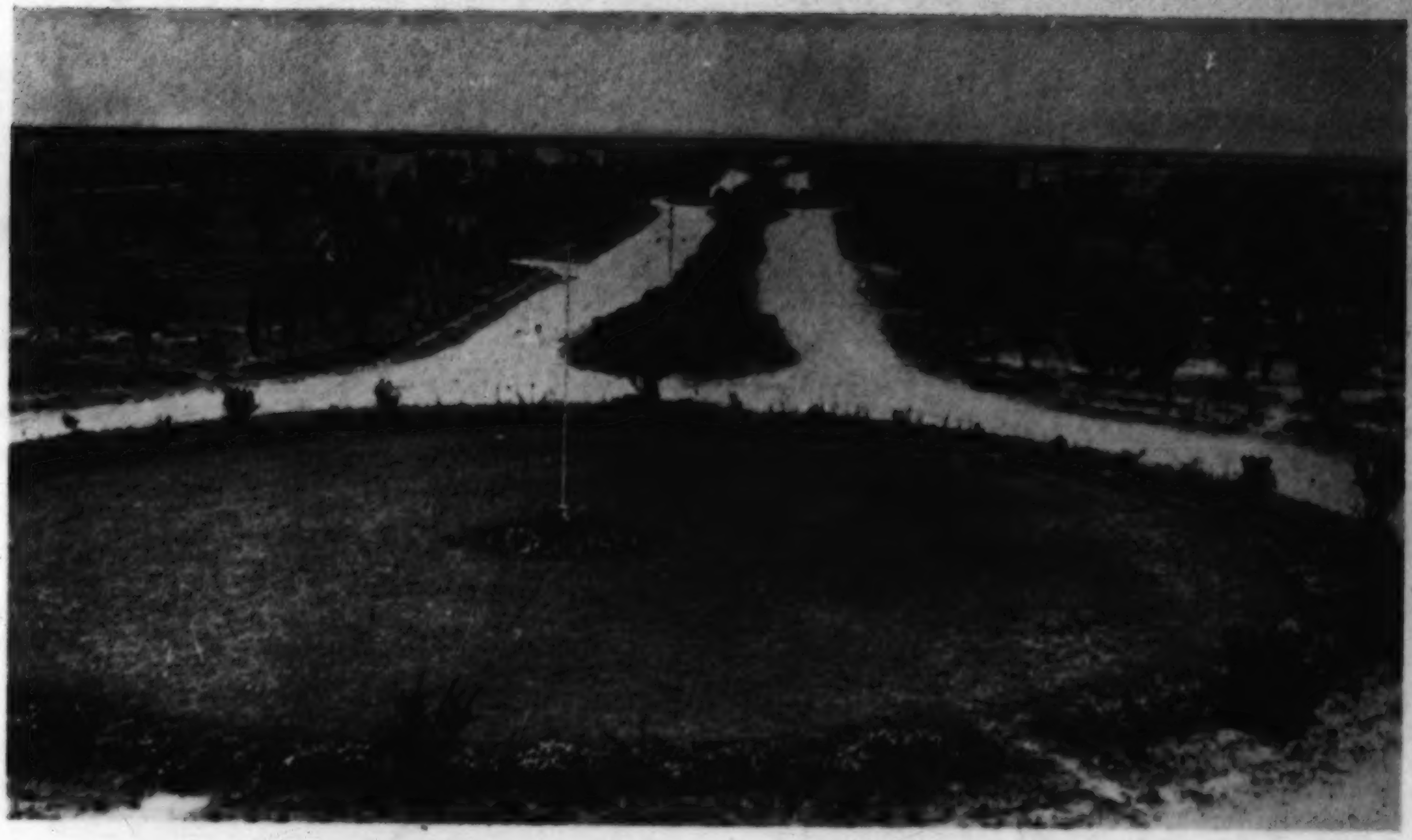
SO far, land units have been distributed to over 20,000 settlers. The project was divided into two parts, part one includes nine large projects, each complete with experimental centres, nurseries and the extension office so as to help the farmer exploit his land according to modern methods. Over 8,000 families have found settlement under this part of the project. The lands so exploited have given greater productivity compared with the lands in the vicinity of the project. The settlers are also better off and their houses and domestic life became a model for rural life.

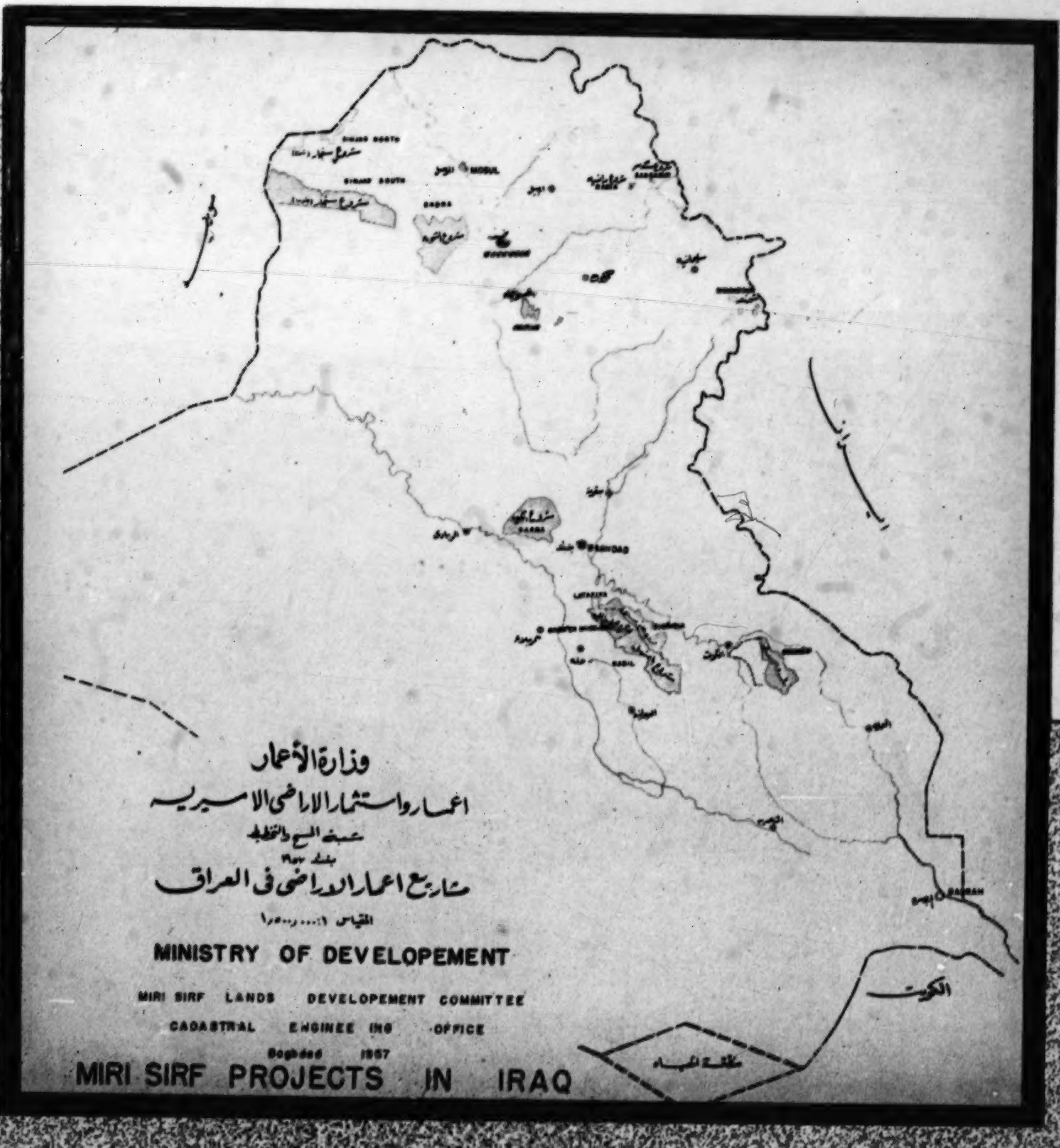
Part two of the project comprises cultivable lands which have been allocated to farmers but are still without experimental and extension centres.

The Great Musayyeb Project will irrigate land which has not been irrigated since the Babylonian Age.

Stream of the Great Musayyeb Project overflows with water.

As a result of the Haweeja Project, production will reach its summit.




SINJAR NORTH
SINJAR SOUTH
الموصل
MOSUL
بغداد
BAGHDAD
الكويت
وزارة الأعمار
اعمار واستثمار الاراضي الاميرية
شعبة المسح والتخطيط
بغداد ١٩٥٧
مشاريع اعمار الاراضي في العراق
المقياس ١: ١،٥٠٠،٠٠٠
MINISTRY OF DEVELOPEMENT
MIRI SIRF LANDS DEVELOPEMENT COMMITTEE
CADASTRAL ENGINEE ING OFFICE
Baghdad 1957
MIRI SIRF PROJECTS IN IRAQ

Health education goes hand in hand with learning. This plan is applied by schools of the State-owned land in the Mahaweel Project.

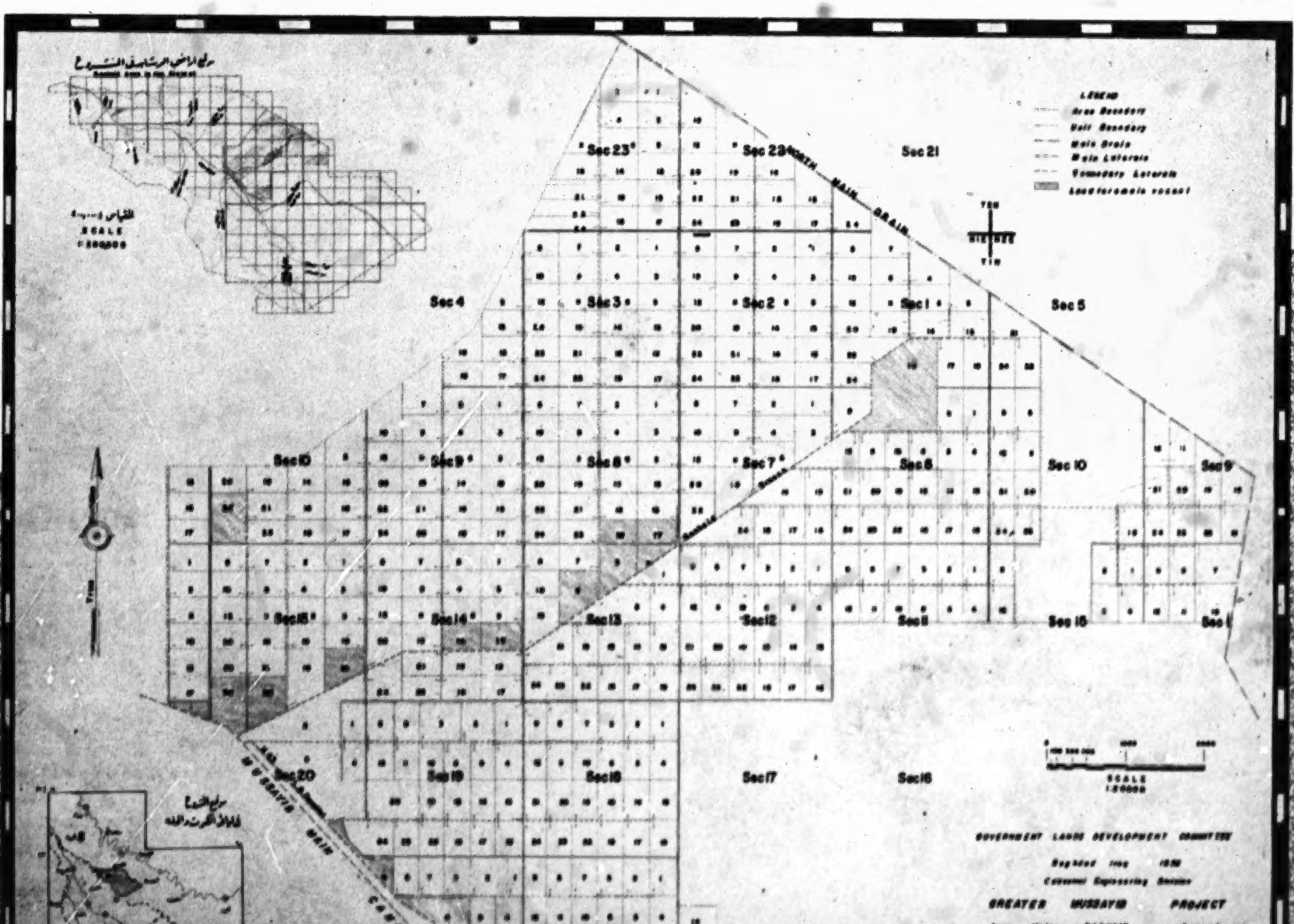
THE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

THERE are nine projects under the Development of Miri Sirf Lands. These projects are being expanded whenever possible. They all belong to part one. They are:

Liwa	*Number of Beneficiaries*
1. Dujailah	1540 families
2. Haweeja	300 families
3. Shahrazour	300 families
4. Sinjar	3023 families
5. Latifiyah	440 families
6. Makhmour	263 families
7. Hillah	600 familes
8. Dulaim	130 families
9. Great Mussayeb project	600 families

The last project, namely, Mussayeb project, is considered to be the most important. Under this project large areas of barren land which have not been cultivated since times immemorial have been reclaimed. Part of the scheme is now ready for inauguration.

Part II, under which lands have been only recently distributed to farmers has a total of 12727 families as beneficiaries. It is divided up as follows:


LEGEND
Area Boundary
Unit Boundary
Main Drain
Main Laterals
Secondary Laterals
SCALE
Sec 1
Sec 2
Sec 3
Sec 4
Sec 5
Sec 7
Sec 8
Sec 9
Sec 10
Sec 11
Sec 12
Sec 13
Sec 14
Sec 15
Sec 16
Sec 17
Sec 18
Sec 19
Sec 20
Sec 21
Sec 22
Sec 23
Sec 24
NORTH MAIN DRAIN
MUSSAYIB MAIN CANAL
GOVERNMENT LANDS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
Baghdad Iraq
GREATER MUSSAYIB PROJECT

Liwa	*Beneficiaries*
1. Kut	1454
2. Kirkuk	492
3. Hillah	1080
4. Sulaimaniyah	392
5. Mosul	6180
6. Diyala	661
7. Baghdad	1215
8. Dulaim	720
9. Diwaniyah	533

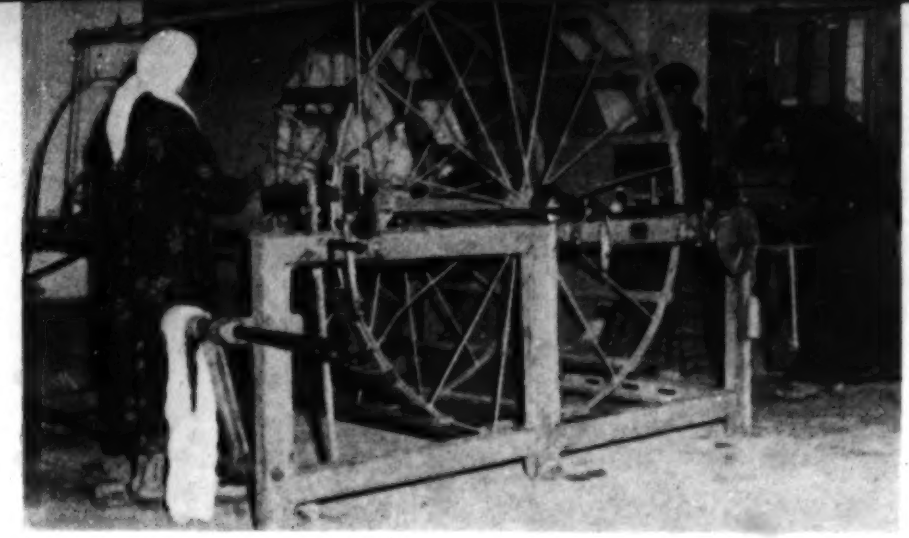
Training work takes place at the Industry Centre in Baghdad to teach handcraft arts.

NEW PROJECTS

Rural trainee girls are seen during work in dying.

THERE are now 10 other projects under consideration for land reclamation. These are: Ranyah project; 2. Babylon project, 3. Jazirah, and Umittiliyan project in Kerbala; 4. Nayifah project in Sulaimaniyah, 5. Fawwar project in Diwaniyah, 6. Dujail lands in Baghdad Liwa; 7. Bazayiz Kharaisan lands in Diyala-Liwa; 8. Nehrawan project; 9. Udaim project; 10. Ishaki project.

The desert lands in which some 20,000 families have been settled on modern cultivation indicate an outstanding achievement in the world of reform. This is also a clear indication and a definite proof on the great progress made in Iraq in the way of social and economic advancement and the raising of the standard of living in rural areas.



Weaving operations in the textile section at Dujaila. All machines used are locally made.

The Dying Laboratory of light industry at the Dujaila Centre.

TUDENT MISSIONS

THE Development Board and Ministry of Development have also given considerable attention to sending students abroad for studying and training. Over ID. 1.5 million ($ 4.2 millions) has been allocated for this purpose for the five years ending in 1960. These missions are additional to those sponsored by the Ministry of Education and other Ministries. 260 students are financed by the Development Board. They are distributed as follows:

141 in America.
110 in Britain.
8 in Egypt.
1 in the Lebanon.

Forty five students have already completed their studies and returned home. Apart from the above figures 57 students were sent for training in America, France and India, of whom 50 have already completed their training and now returned and no more have been sent since then.

An expert, an official, a trainer and a trainee are seen in the blacksmith workshop of the Dujaila Project.

A woman is seen using a weaving loom in the Dujaila Project.

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